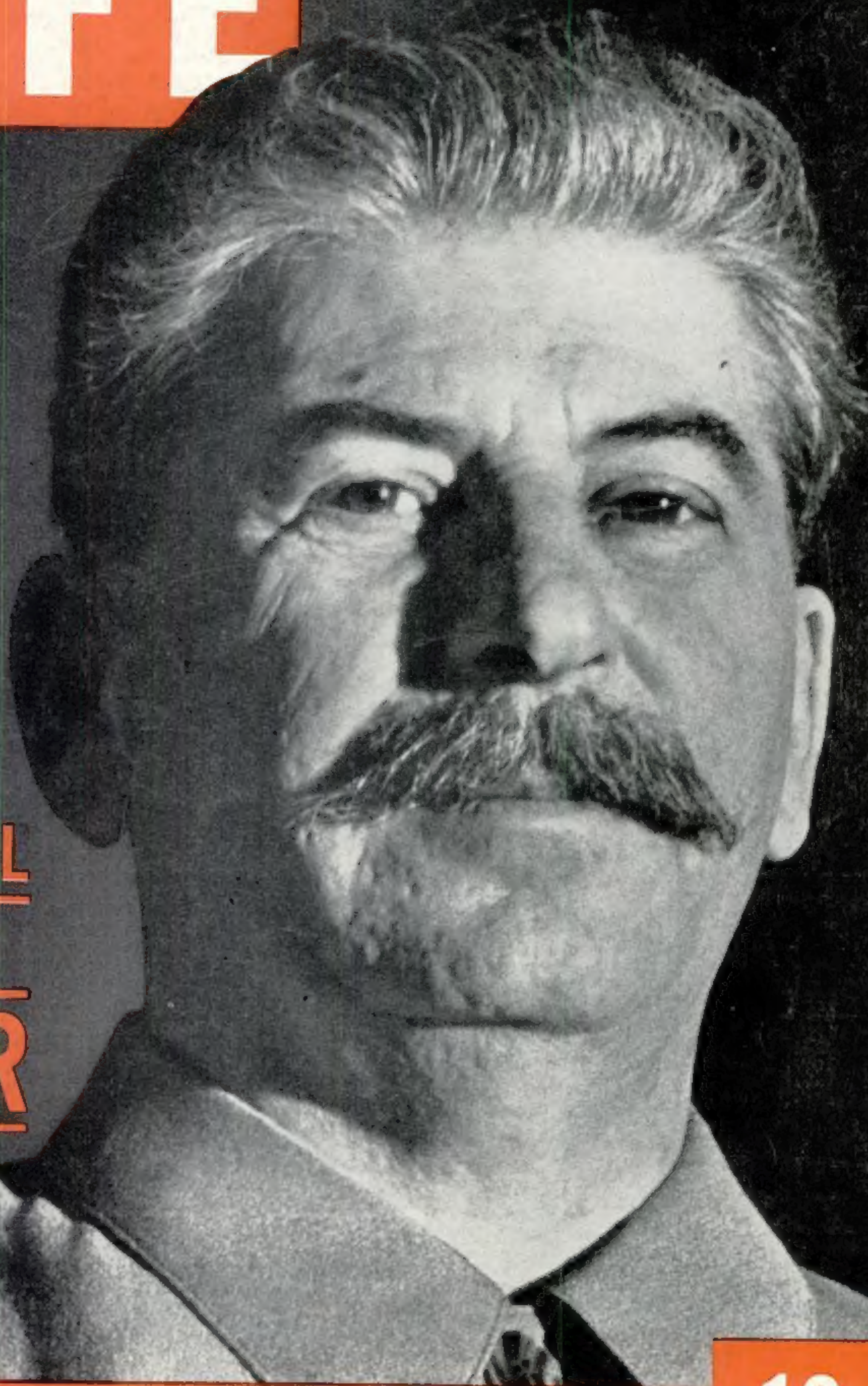


LIFE

**SPECIAL
ISSUE
USSR**



MARCH 29, 1943 **10** CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50



Arctic cold on the Alcan highway doesn't faze these big Studebaker trucks



Studebaker is proud of its assignments in the arming of our Nation and its Allies—Studebaker builds huge quantities of Wright Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress as well as much other war matériel including millions of dollars worth of big, multiple-drive military trucks for the forces of the United Nations every week.

HUNDREDS upon hundreds of huge, multiple-drive Studebaker trucks are rumbling over the wild, rugged route of the great new 1610-mile Alaska-Canada highway. More of these big Studebakers are in service on this amazing military road than any other make of truck. And despite temperatures that often drop far below zero, Studebaker stamina is getting the cargoes of vital supplies through to our important North Pacific theater of war.

Not only on this Alcan highway that forms a land-bridge between our distant Alaska outposts and the continental United States, but also in all kinds of climates in all parts of the world, Studebaker military trucks are busy helping to tip the

victory balance in favor of the United Nations.

Tens of thousands of them are in service on the supply lines and at the fighting fronts. And tens of thousands more are on the way.

Studebaker engineering and craftsmanship provide Studebaker trucks in wartime with the same stand-out superiorities for which they were so widely recognized in peacetime. Through generation after generation, for more than 91 years, the men of Studebaker have made it their habit to "give more than they promise." And that is still their watchword in the manufacture of big, multiple-drive military trucks, Wright Cyclone engines for the Flying Fortress and all the other vital war matériel they are producing now.





Trustworthy in a hundred little emergencies

Looking back into your childhood many of you can remember your first cut finger, your first scratched foot, your first sore throat . . . and the speed with which Mother brought out the Listerine Antiseptic bottle.

In the decades that followed the discovery of antiseptic surgery, fathered by Lord Lister for whom Listerine Antiseptic was named,

this safe antiseptic became a trusted first-aid in countless little emergencies. Its bright amber liquid gleamed from the white shelf of the medicine cabinet and from the black bag of the family physician.

And with medicine making magnificent strides, and research uncovering new truths each day, Listerine Antiseptic continues to

hold first place in the esteem of critical millions who demand of their antiseptic rapid germ-killing action combined with absolute safety.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL Co., St. Louis, Mo.

IN SERVICE MORE THAN 60 YEARS

**LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC**

the safe antiseptic and germicide

This One



H7T1-XGE-3H92



WHO SAYS THE *Sky* IS THE LIMIT?

HE looks like a man from Mars—his sub-stratosphere pilot—and with good reason, too. The sky is his regular beat. He rides it in the Army's highest-flying ships... the Thunderbolt and the Lightning.

His equipment has to work unfailingly in desert heat and arctic cold... for, no matter where he starts from, it is always below zero beyond the three-mile limit, going up. We make many of the clips, snaps and gadgets that he depends on. Other United-Carr fasteners are now used on Uncle Sam's planes. The wide-spread use of such fastening devices—and their increasing varieties—are evidences, we believe, of future trends as well.

UNITED-CARR FASTENER CORP., Cambridge, Mass.

DOT FASTENERS

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

VERONICA & DRILL PRESS

Sirs:

In your March 8 issue you picture Screen Star Veronica Lake with her hair entwined about a drill bit. I have worked around drill presses prior to my enlistment in the Army but have yet to see a single spindle drill-press bit which turned counterclockwise, as it would have to for her hair to become wrapped around the bit as shown in the picture.

PVT. GAY W. McREYNOLDS

Roswell Army Flying School
Roswell, N. Mex.

Sirs:

You may inform Miss Lake that she is in no danger. Even if the drill should start turning, her hair would merely unwind.

RALPH A. POST

Salida, Colo.

Sirs:

Everyone knows the effect Veronica Lake has on soldiers, sailors and marines, but it is hard to believe that she could make a drill press run backward.

DONALD L. PRIMROSE

Baltimore, Md.

Sirs:

We have had phenomenal success in the use of female operators, but as yet have not found one of them who could make a drill press run backward, as you indicate.

GEORGE E. WARREN
President

Bristol Aeronautical Corp.
New Haven, Conn.

Sirs:

Were the eyes of the production men and machinists on Miss Lake rather than on the technical aspects of the pose?

R. IRVING BRATT

Minneapolis, Minn.

● Could be.—ED.

Sirs:

I would suggest that Miss Lake also remove her rings and wrist watch, roll up her sleeves and put those beautiful eyes behind goggles.

ROY E. KNIGHT

Connersville, Ind.

BLIND SOLDIER

Sirs:

The picture in LIFE, March 8, under the caption "Blind Soldier," deserves to be called "Picture of the War."

WILLIAM H. STEVENS

Kington, Ontario



"PICTURE OF THE WAR"

Sirs:

Never has a more stirring yet pathetic picture been published in any magazine or newspaper than LIFE's picture of a blind Allied soldier being led by a Papuan native from the Buna battlefield in New Guinea. Captain Rickenbacker described the hardships being endured by our soldiers and this picture vividly emphasized the hell he was speaking of.

ROBIN ADAIR JR.

Dallas, Texas

DORIS LEE'S CHURCH

Sirs:

The enclosed photograph of a church at Fairplay, Colo. bears a striking resemblance to the church in Doris Lee's painting, *Country Wedding*, appearing in LIFE



PAINTING (TOP) & MODEL

for March 8. Beyond a doubt they are one and the same.

Miss Lee's attention to architectural detail is faithful. Further, the fact that the church, as she painted it, maintains its distinctive individuality, is a tribute to her artistry.

ZELL F. MABEE

Boulder, Colo.

PUERTO RICO

Sirs:

In the March 8 issue of LIFE, you certainly did your best to portray the worst side of Puerto Rico. During your Photographer Tom McAvoy's stay there, he must have spent most of his time in search for slum districts. You have pictured Puerto Rico as being largely slum area. This is no more true of the island of Puerto Rico than it is of the island of Manhattan.

MILTON BUZBY

Kent, Conn.

Sirs:

You deserve congratulations for having helped in making the American public more ignorant about Puerto Rico than it already is. I have been in this country for only three years, most of which I have spent trying to make my American acquaintances realize that we Puerto Ricans live in as normal a place as you Americans do. I had been quite successful until now.

Is it fair to condemn the island just because of one aspect of its life?

MARIA ISABEL TORO

Maryland College for Women
Lutherville, Md.

Sirs:

Congratulations to LIFE for the story on Puerto Rico. I am sure that many of us would have preferred close-ups of Puerto Rico's beautiful Escambron Beach Club to pictures of *El Fanquito* or of infant burials. Nevertheless, let me tell you that the great majority of Puerto Ricans want the truth to be known about the island's chaotic condition and, above all, want to tackle its so-called unsolvable problem.

MANUEL GUZMAN-ACOSTA

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

I was very much interested in your article concerning conditions in Puerto Rico;

since I lived there for over a year and a half before Pearl Harbor.

You really cannot realize how bad those mud-flat slums are unless you have the smell to go with the pictures. Whenever we drove past *El Fanquito*, we made a point of seeing how long we could hold our breath.

It is pathetic to see the barefoot children playing in mud strewn with tin cans and broken bottles. When the tide is high in San Juan Bay they have no place to play, as most of the houses are then standing in the backwater.

RUTH FERRY

Newtonville, Mass.

Sirs:

... If Puerto Rico is the "American Way" we are trying to unload on Europe, it will be a damned hard article to sell.

J. JACOBSON

Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN SUNDAY

Sirs:

May I express my appreciation of your photographic essay, *American Sunday* (LIFE, March 8).

With the daily papers and the magazines filled with the grim reality of war, I believe it worth-while sometimes to recall the quiet pleasures of peace, which we are fighting to restore.

KENNETH M. HARLOWE

Providence, R. I.

ERRATUM

Sirs:

In your pictorial review of Sidney Kingsley's new play *The Patriots* (LIFE, March 8), the actor who plays George Washington—Cecil Humphreys, according to LIFE's



ACTOR EDWIN JEROME

caption—bears a resemblance to Washington but little to Humphreys. As a matter of fact it is not Humphreys at all, but my old friend, Edwin Jerome. The error is understandable, since both Humphreys and Jerome have played the part.

Ed Jerome made his reputation as an actor and impersonator on the radio. He has frequently appeared as Washington for the *March of Time* program. He has also done Lincoln, Stalin, Francisco Franco, Haile Selassie and Alfonso of Spain. The last he learned at first hand. Early in his career he was an operatic baritone and sang at Alfonso's wedding. Two years later, when he mysteriously lost his voice, the King appointed him premier clown in Spain's Royal Circus. When he recovered his voice he said goodbye to the King and began all over again in this country, this time as an actor.

WILLIAM D. GEER

New York, N. Y.

● LIFE's apologies to Actor Edwin Jerome. Brought in to replace Cecil Humphreys, who broke his leg during the first week of *The Patriots*, he learned the Washington part almost overnight, received high praise from drama critics. In the picture above he is shown, properly identified, during one of his radio characterizations.—ED.



"Good thing I was here"

Two-thirds of all Bell telephones are now dial. There would be more if the necessary materials weren't needed for war.

Today's rush of business couldn't be handled without dial telephones. They take care of more than 75,000,000 calls a day.

Even with millions of dial telephones in use, the number of operators increased more than 23,000 last year. The total number is now over 160,000.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



SPEAKING OF RUSSIAN CARTOONS

Since the invasion of Russia, Soviet political cartoonists have been devoted to one purpose: the ridicule of an enemy too loathsome to be adequately ridiculed in words. These cartoons are the work of "Kukryniksy," the most famous name in Soviet cartooning. They have appeared in almost all the major Soviet journals, accompanied by satirical verse, and have also been used for war posters.

Russian cartoon art, like Russian poster art, has been developed to a high level of effectiveness as an instrument of political propaganda. Russian cartoonists have none of the whimsy which leads those of



KUKRYNIKSY MOCKS GOEBBELS' EFFORTS TO PROPAGANDIZE A BLOATED, MISSHAPEN HITLER INTO A SUPERMAN



HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WRING A CONCESSION FROM LAVAL



"Parasites on Parasites" is Russian caption for this impression of a lice-ridden German unit. Note helmet in foreground crawling with vermin. Lousy Germans shock the Russians.



Bloody Nazi offensive to the gates of Leningrad was basis for this cartoon. The caption says: "The hill will have to be built higher, General, for you to see the roofs of Leningrad."

PICTURES . . . OF NAZIS ARE SAVAGE

other nations to characterize Adolf Hitler and his henchmen as brainless fools instead of dangerous and unspeakably brutal opponents. The Russians have a humor of their own, but it is not the type which seeks comfort in making a figure of fun out of a deadly enemy. Their drawings of Nazis are drawings of vermin, not clowns.

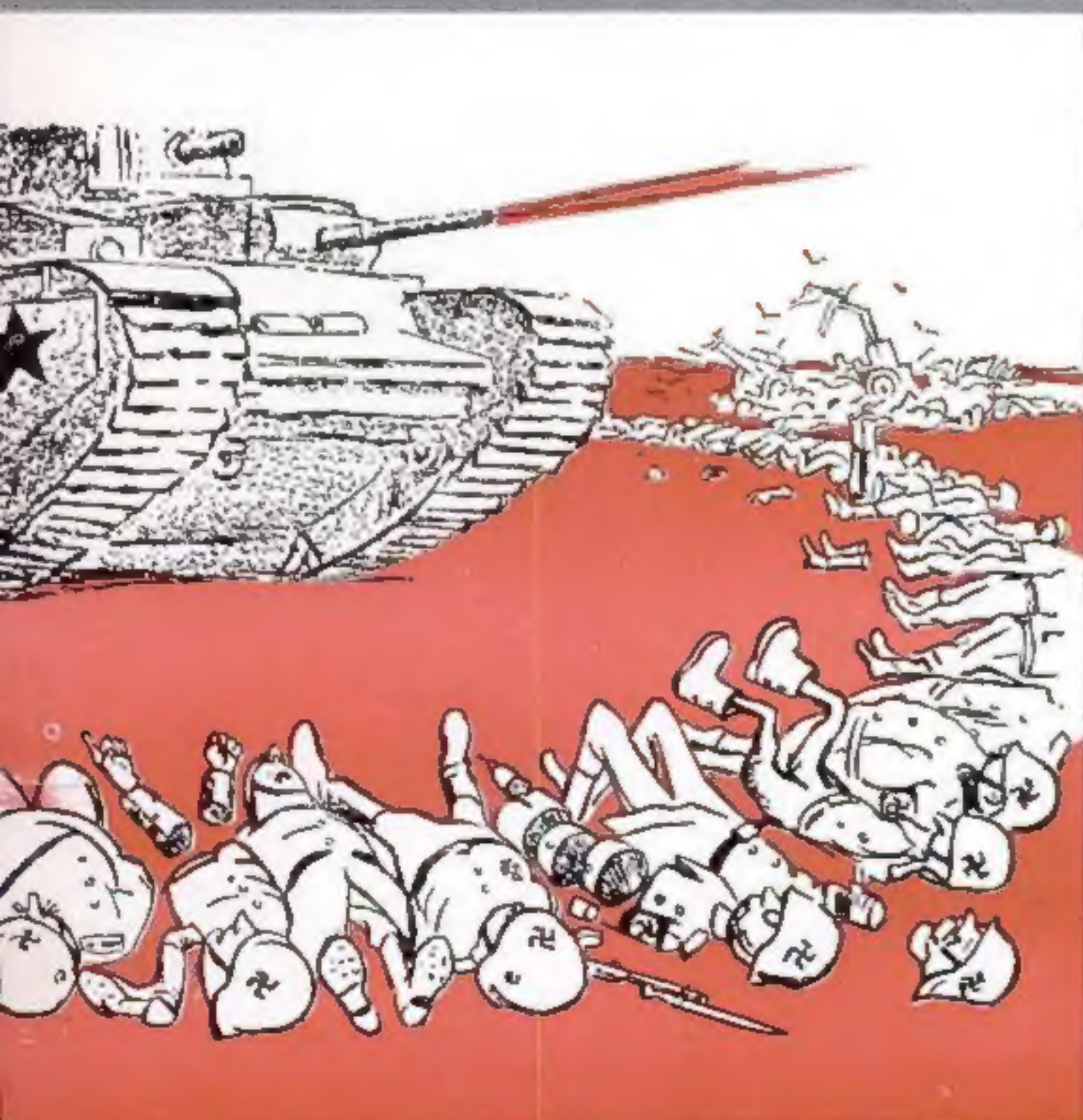
"Kukryniksy" is not one artist, but three, named Kuprianov, Krylov and Sokolov, who work together on all cartoons produced under this name. Last year their unusual but effective collaboration won the annual Joseph Stalin prize for the best political cartoons.



THIS CARTOON EXPOSED REAL VOICE OF OCCUPIED HOLLAND



HITLER'S FAILURE TO COMPLETE HIS PINCERS MOVEMENT AGAINST MOSCOW IN 1941 INSPIRED THIS CARTOON



German boast of encircling a Russian regiment was answered by this cartoon which admitted encirclement, but pointed out that it was consummated only by a ring of dead men.



"The Hyena and the Jackal" is caustic Russian comment on Nazi looting of the dead. Russian civilians in occupied zones look upon Nazis as organized groups of thieves, not soldiers.

This is the home of Pvt. Perkins...

EVER look inside a soldier's pack? It's compact, efficient, complete... a place for everything and everything in its place.

But there's more here than meets the eye!

A soldier from the U. S. A. is the best equipped fighting man in the world... for his pack is bursting with memories, bright with dreams, crammed full of hopes!

Pretty cramped quarters, all right... but living out of a soldier's pack is giving Private Perkins a brand-new conception of what a *real home* should be like.

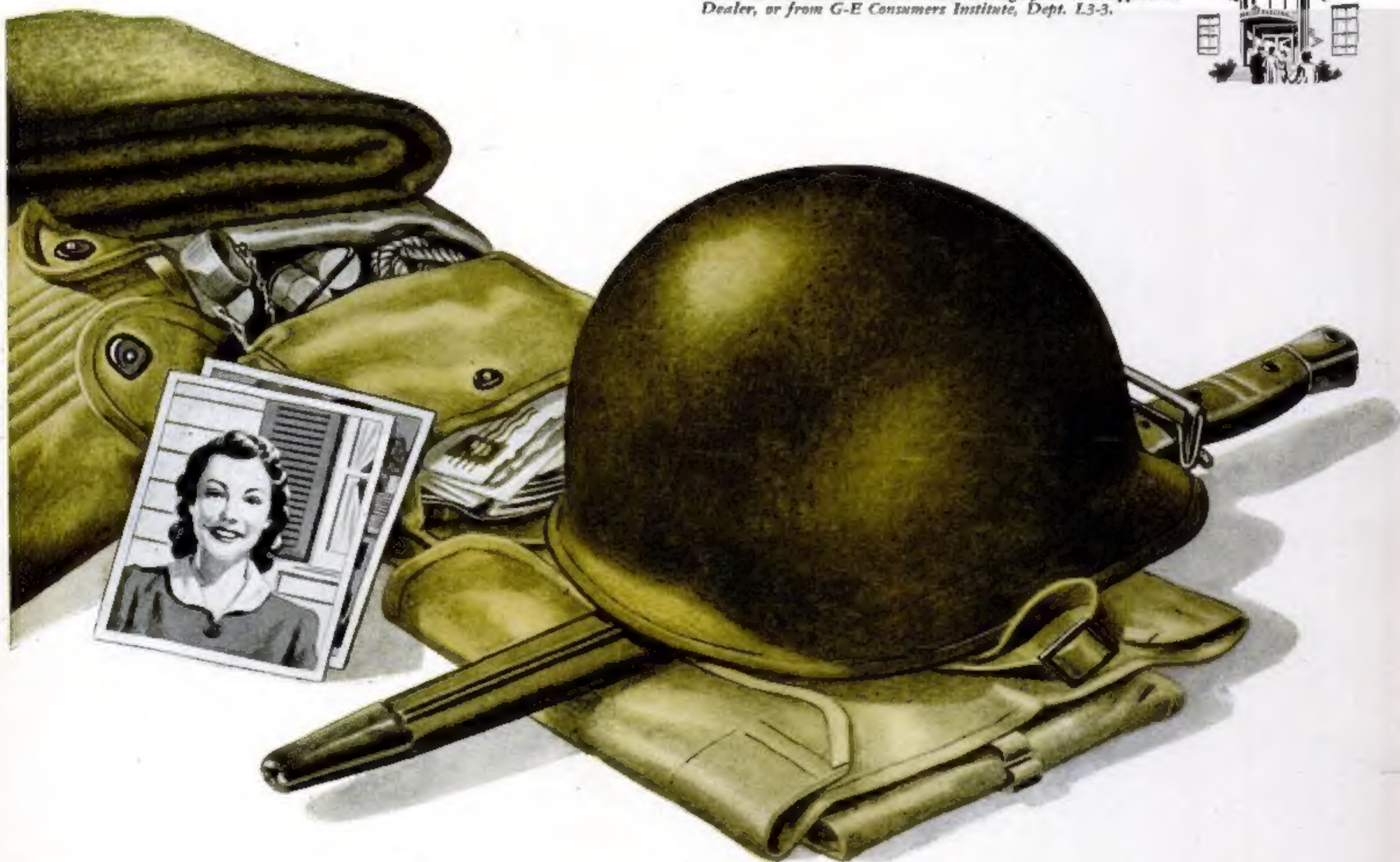
Someday Private Perkins and his victorious buddies will be coming back... back to a Mrs. Perkins or a bright-eyed intended. Together they will find the kind of home they want... compact, efficient, complete.

Tomorrow's Victory Home will have *better living built in!* A new age of electrical living is going to bring untold comforts and conveniences. There will be a place for everything and everything in its place... the kind of home we all want.

War Bonds can help make *your* dream home come true. Buy War Bonds! All you can, whenever you can. They're the sure investment for your future happiness and security, and for the peace and prosperity of your country.

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF AMERICA'S HOMES

The General Electric Consumers Institute at Bridgeport, Conn., is devoted to research on such wartime home problems as: Nutrition • Food Preparation • Food Preservation • Appliance Care • Appliance Repair • Laundering • Home Heating and Air Conditioning. Bulletins and booklets are available through your G-E Appliance Dealer, or from G-E Consumers Institute, Dept. L3-3.



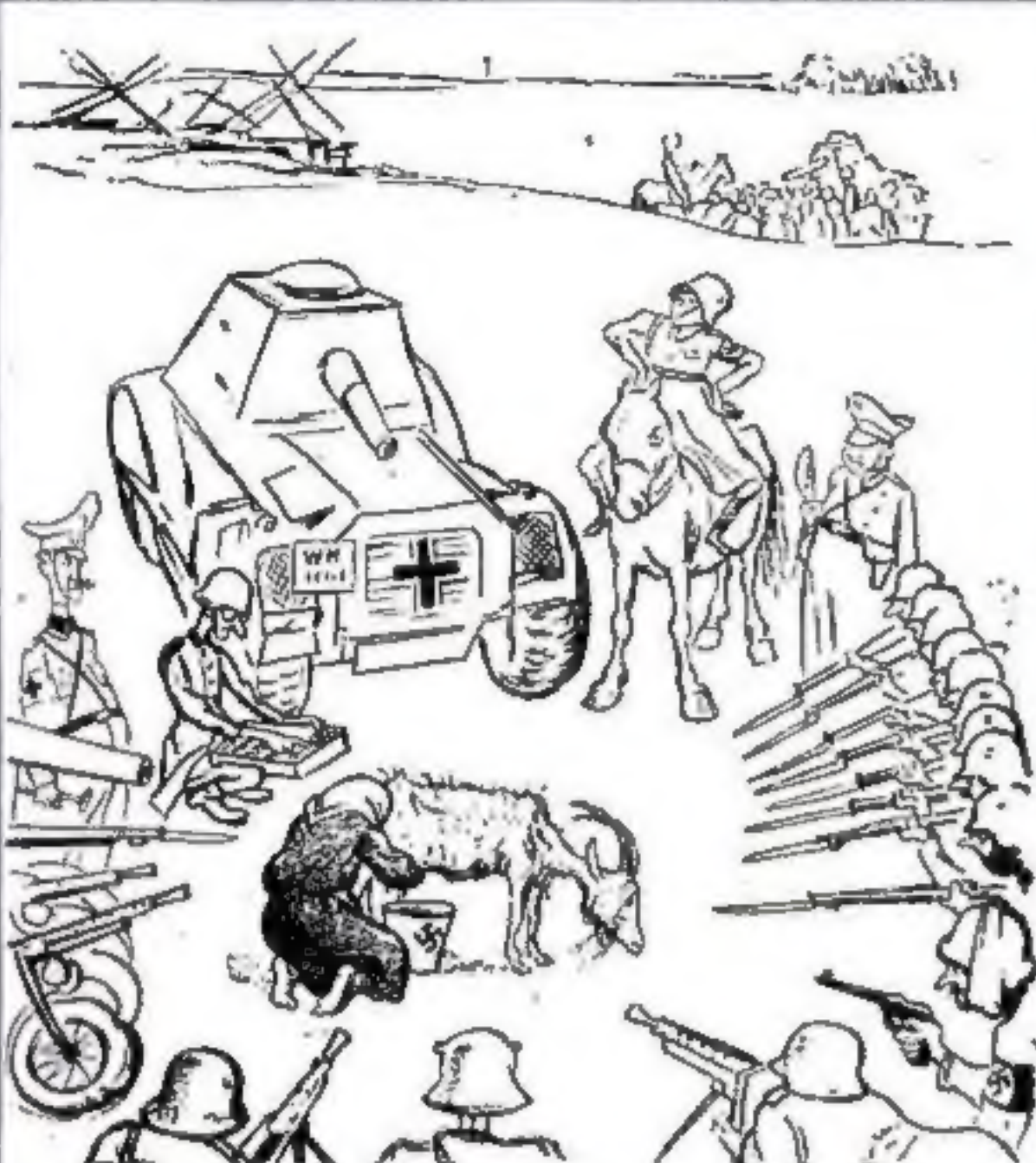
Tune in on Frazier Hunt and the News every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings over C. B. S. On Sunday night listen to the "Hour of Charm," over N. B. C. See newspapers for time, station.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
CONSUMERS INSTITUTE

WAR BONDS WILL BUILD NEW VICTORY HOMES TOMORROW

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



GERMANS NEED GUARDS TO FORCE PEASANT WOMAN TO MILK GOAT



DEAD SOLDIERS REPROACH GOEBBELS FOR HIDING THEIR DEATH



ONE OF ADOLF HITLER'S GENERALS BRAVELY SALUTES HIS FÜHRER

**WILL I HAVE
BAD BREATH WHEN
I GROW UP?**

WHATEVER GAVE YOU THAT IDEA, BETSY?

WELL, YOU'RE GROWN-UP AND YOU HAVE BAD BREATH, AUNTIE JANE! MAMA SAYS THAT'S WHY YOU'RE GONNA BE AN OLD MAID — 'CAUSE YOU DON'T GO SEE YOUR DENTIST ABOUT IT!

AUNT JANE SEES HER DENTIST!

TO GET RID OF BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE'S STOPS ORAL BAD BREATH INSTANTLY!

COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO THE HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH — HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES — STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS — REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH

LATER... THANKS TO COLGATE DENTAL CREAM

YOU AREN'T AN OLD MAID NOW, ARE YOU, AUNTIE JANE?

NO, THANKS TO YOU, BETSY, I HAVE THE MOST WONDERFUL HUSBAND IN THE WORLD!

COLGATE'S MAKES TEETH ACTUALLY SPARKLE — GIVES TRUE BRILLIANCE TO YOUR SMILE!

COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

Take an empty tube with you when you buy



Is that the right word for your glasses?

WHEN you first put on glasses, did anybody ever ask you, "Where did you get those cheaters?"

It was just meaningless slang for them then. But the word "cheaters" may have a very real and totally unslangy meaning for those same glasses today.

Eyes change with the years. Unless your glasses too are changed as needed, they may even now be fooling you every minute by actually straining your eyes, without your knowing it—literally cheating you of the comfort and efficiency which glasses ought to give you.

Ask about Soft-Lite

Have your eyes examined now, to get a prescription for glasses that don't cheat!

A complete examination may show, among other things, that your eyes are sensitive to glare, often a very important source of eye discomfort. Ask if Soft-Lite Lenses are needed for your eyes.

Soft-Lite Lenses filter out glare, neutralize brilliance, are exceedingly restful. Easing nerve-strain as well as eyestrain, they help concentration, make work less tiring. They

can be ground to any prescription, single-vision or bifocal.

Less Conspicuous

Soft-Lite Lenses are slightly flesh-toned, less conspicuous than ordinary lenses. Make an appointment for that examination today. And remember... ask about Soft-Lite.

SOFT-LITE LENSES are made by Bausch & Lomb from the highest quality optical glass. Exclusive scientific formula controls amount of light reaching the eye—neutralizes glare, absorbs excess light and protects against eyestrain fatigue. There is only one genuine Soft-Lite—identified by this Protection Certificate.



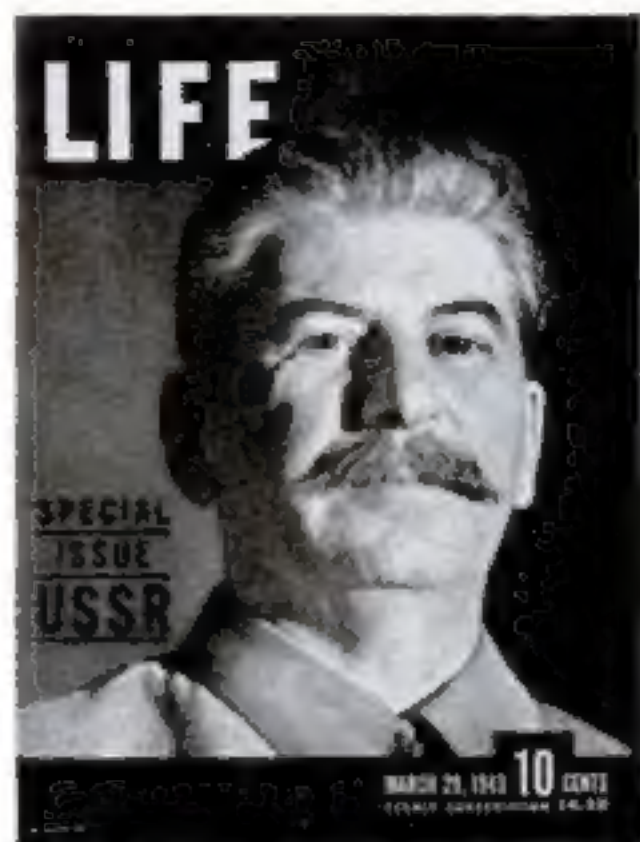
Soft-Lite Lenses

SOFT-LITE LENS COMPANY, INC.

745 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

America needs your eyes

LIFE'S COVER



Joseph Stalin is properly on the cover of this Russian issue of LIFE. This portrait was taken by LIFE Photographer Margaret Bourke-White two years ago in the Kremlin. Stalin's granite face kept breaking into a grin at Miss Bourke-White's photographic antics. He seemed very tired and drawn, with a whole night's work ahead of him.

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Hollywood,
March 15th

We've just been talking to Cecil B. DeMille about his Technicolor wonder **"REAP THE WILD WIND"** which has been creating such a sensation at advanced prices. C. B. told us, "It's about due for its popular priced run—without a scene or a line or an inch deleted."



"I'm sorry we couldn't show it at ordinary prices to start with—but 'Reap' was so expensive... a cast well over 4000... great boats built and destroyed... vast sections of Charleston recreated... takes and retakes shot in Technicolor for effects like that underwater battle with the monster devilfish.

"But no expense is too great... no effort too exhausting... if it's greeted with the kind of ovation 'Reap' received.

"And now, both for myself, and for John Wayne, Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and the rest of the cast, I'm thrilled to know that those who haven't seen it, have their chance now at regular prices."



Alan Ladd visited us the other day, dressed in his Army uniform. He was amazed when we told him his fan mail

was well over a thousand letters a day, and delighted when we arranged a sneak preview of his new **"CHINA"**... a rough, tough, terrific story that has Ladd teamed with Loretta Young and William Bendix.

You'll think a cyclone hit Hollywood when **"HENRY ALDRICH GETS GLAMOUR"** and gives the glamour girls lessons in love. It's the latest of that popular series that started in radio and is fast becoming a national institution. Don't miss it.

Paramount Pictures

OUT WHERE MAN HAS NEVER SEEN BEFORE



The colors of light which man can see are called the Visible Spectrum. But they make up only a very small part of the complete spectrum. Beyond man's sight are the ultra-violet, infra-red, radio and X rays, and many others today being converted to the service of mankind.

The naked eye sees very little. It can't see in the dark, through mountains or buildings, or around corners. And yet today man is seeing the wonders of a great, invisible world never before open to him — through the magic of the science of electronics.

One branch of this science, *electronic television*, lets you see what is happening many miles away, through dark or fog or walls.

Television — for industry and for your home — must wait until the war is won. The great Farnsworth laboratories, whose research has done so much toward making television a practical reality, are

today engaged in the development of instruments for our Army and Navy.

Farnsworth's plants, with years of experience in the precision manufacture of the superb Capehart Phonograph-Radio and other equipment, are now devoted solely to the production of sight and sound devices for ships, planes, tanks and field forces.

But out of today's work is coming a greater knowledge for tomorrow. When the war is finally won, Farnsworth will be able to bring you radios and phonograph-radios far better than any you have known in the past. It will be ready to provide studios

with telecasting apparatus of remarkable efficiency. It will provide businesses with special television equipment for many new and interesting uses.

And eventually, of course, there will be Farnsworth television receiving sets for your own home — so you can see news and entertainment and the great wonders of science right in your living-room. You can bring that day closer by buying today the War Bonds that will spell out the Allies' Victory!

Ed. Michaelis
President

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana

FARNSWORTH TELEVISION

• Manufacturers of Radio and Television Transmitters and Receivers . . . Aircraft Radio Equipment . . . the Farnsworth Dissector Tube . . . the Capehart, the Capehart-Panamax, and the Farnsworth Phonograph-Radios

Roblee

SHOES FOR MEN



\$6⁰⁰ to \$8⁰⁰

Some special style, slightly higher

SOLDIERS OF THE SUBARCTIC —one reason for shoe rationing



Our soldiers are on the march—through jungle swamps, across desert sands, over the frozen wastelands of the Subarctic.

Wherever they go, their shoes must be ready. That's why shoe rationing at home is an essential sacrifice.

In the frozen North, for example, our "Fighting Snowmen" require a special Yukon Pac Boot. It is designed with a special 16-inch soft leather top to give complete protection, even in deepest drifts. Its pliable soft rubber shell twists and turns to massage the feet, promote circulation, assure warmth.

Brown Shoe Company employees are proud to cooperate with other shoe craftsmen in the production of these Yukon Pacs for the Soldiers of the Subarctic.

A. Military Buckle Oxford—fashioned of Army Russet full grain, top quality Luxor calfskin. Full leather lined for long wear. Handflexed for superior comfort. Will stand several resoling. Ace last. B-582.

B. Moccasin Oxford—sturdy, flexible Town Brown plump weight Campus Grain. Heavy approved Victory rubber sole resists dampness, provides extra wear. For men who give shoes a "beating", Roamer last. B-974.

C. Classic Straight-Tip Oxford—genuine Army Russet full grain Adonis calfskin. Special built-in Arch Elator feature for greater comfort. Super quality drill linings preserve original shape. This "all-purpose shoe" makes ration coupons stretch farther. B-109. Also in black. B-108.

Look for these "coupon stretcher" models at the Roblee dealers in your city or write United Men's Division, BROWN SHOE COMPANY, Manufacturers, St. Louis, for the name of the dealer nearest you.

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LIFE'S PICTURES

Vladimir Musinov, here shown taking the collective farm pictures (pp. 64-65), is one of four Russian photographers who worked on this special issue. In the past two years he has traveled from Vladivostok to Middle Asia via the Arctic. To LIFE he gave the pick of his collection. Musinov took many of LIFE's pictures on film captured from the Germans.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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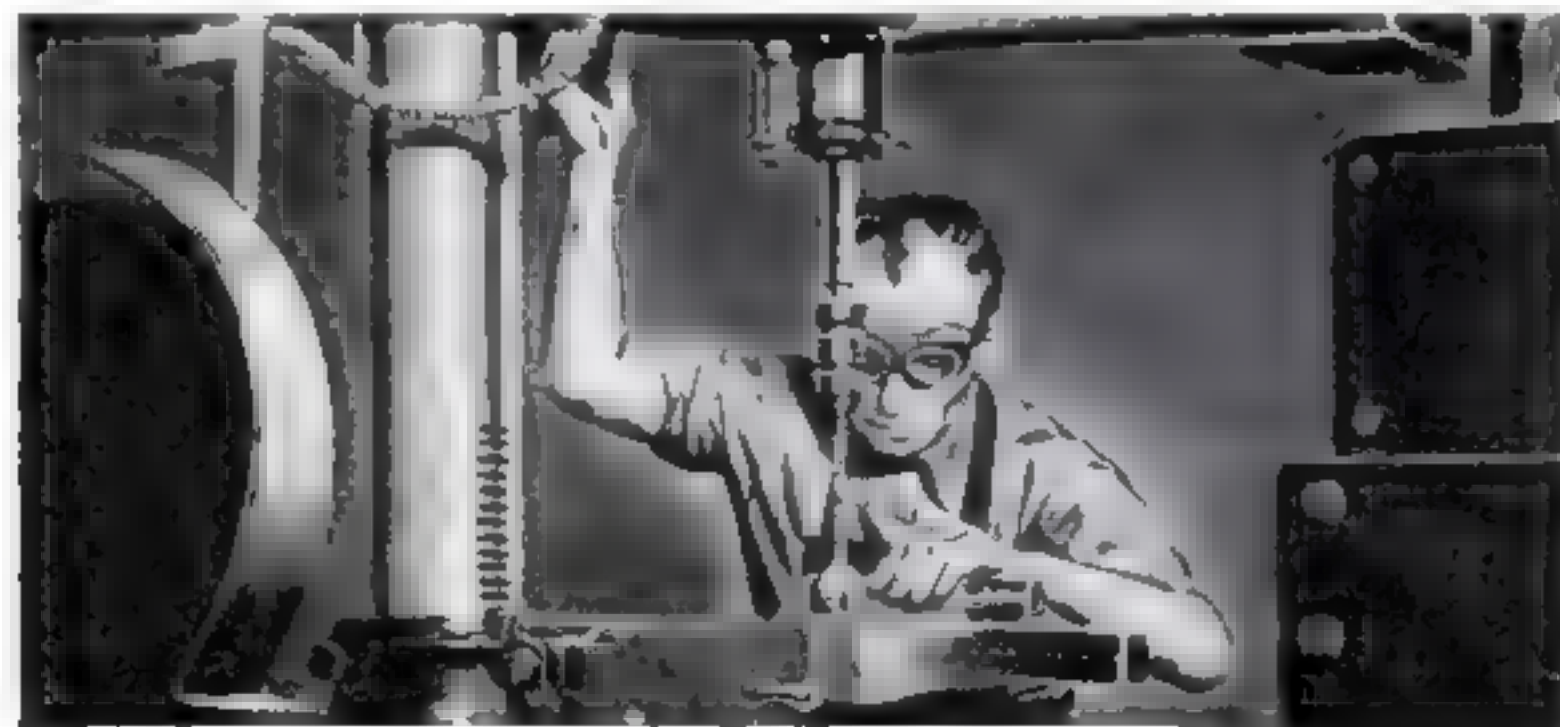
3. On the seven seas, helping to keep our supply lines open, are scores of Westinghouse products. Among them are turbines, gears, electric drives, motors, anti-aircraft gun mounts, instruments and controls.



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ABOVE IS DIVISION FOR SOVIET SUPPLY, OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR. CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING, AT HEAD OF TABLE, IS MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES M. WESSON

LEND-LEASE TO RUSSIA

U. S. S. R. NOW GETS LION'S SHARE OF U. S. PLANES & TANKS SHIPPED TO ALLIES

In Washington a fortnight ago, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius Jr. reported that lend-lease aid provided by the U. S. to the U. S. S. R. up to March 1 totaled \$1,825,600,000. Following Ambassador Standley's accusation that the Russian public had not been receiving full information on the extent of U. S. assistance, release of these figures made many an American curious to know a little more about Washington-Moscow transactions. Above all, Americans wanted to know if their country was *really* helping Russia, and how the Red Army liked and employed what it received.

The first question was easier to answer. Although lend-lease to aid Russia (in dollars) totals less than half of that sent to Britain, the U. S. S. R. has been in the war only half as long. During the last twelve months, 29% of all lend lease goods have gone to Russia. In the important categories of combat planes, tanks and military vehicles, the U. S. S. R. has been allotted more than any other lend-lease client. Half of all U. S. tanks shipped thus far under lend-lease have gone to the Red Army, and 40% of all the tactical planes. Since lend-lease shipments last year, combined with the direct foreign purchases, totaled one-third of U. S. production, the volume of tanks and planes sent to Russia was certainly enough to keep many a Red Army division well supplied and supported.

Russia's reception of these tools of war has been somewhat enigmatic. U. S. officers stationed at the Russian supply base in Iran, funnel for all goods shipped via the southern route, report that Red Army pilots have expressed vast enthusiasm for the low-fighting Airacobra and the fast A-20 attack bombers which are ideally suited for providing air support to the Russian armies. On the other hand Soviet military authorities have repeatedly turned down U. S. requests for permission to observe lend-lease equipment in operation at the Russian front. Americans do not

know for certain how our tanks, planes and trucks behave once they have left the U. S. assembly plants in Iran. In return for assistance which the U. S. is willing and happy to give, American officials sometimes wish their Russian customers would be a little more candid, a little more extroverted, a little more informative as to their overall strategic requirements and aims.

Lend-lease is not only a great fact of the war but a testing ground for American-Russian relations. These two countries seem likely to emerge as the two greatest powers of the post-war era. Without their full and honest cooperation, there can be no stable, peaceful world.

For photographs of some of the war implements which the U. S. is today shipping to this most crucial of all its allies, turn the page.

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE U. S. S. R.

Of all the great countries of the world, the U. S. S. R. is the least known to Americans. For 25 years the Soviet Union has lived and grown behind a wall of secrecy and suspicion. Within the Soviet state free journalism did not exist. Foreign reporters were rigidly restricted and foreign photographers were generally stopped at the borders. Hence the world's picture of the U. S. S. R. today has been formed through a haze of propaganda, pro and con.

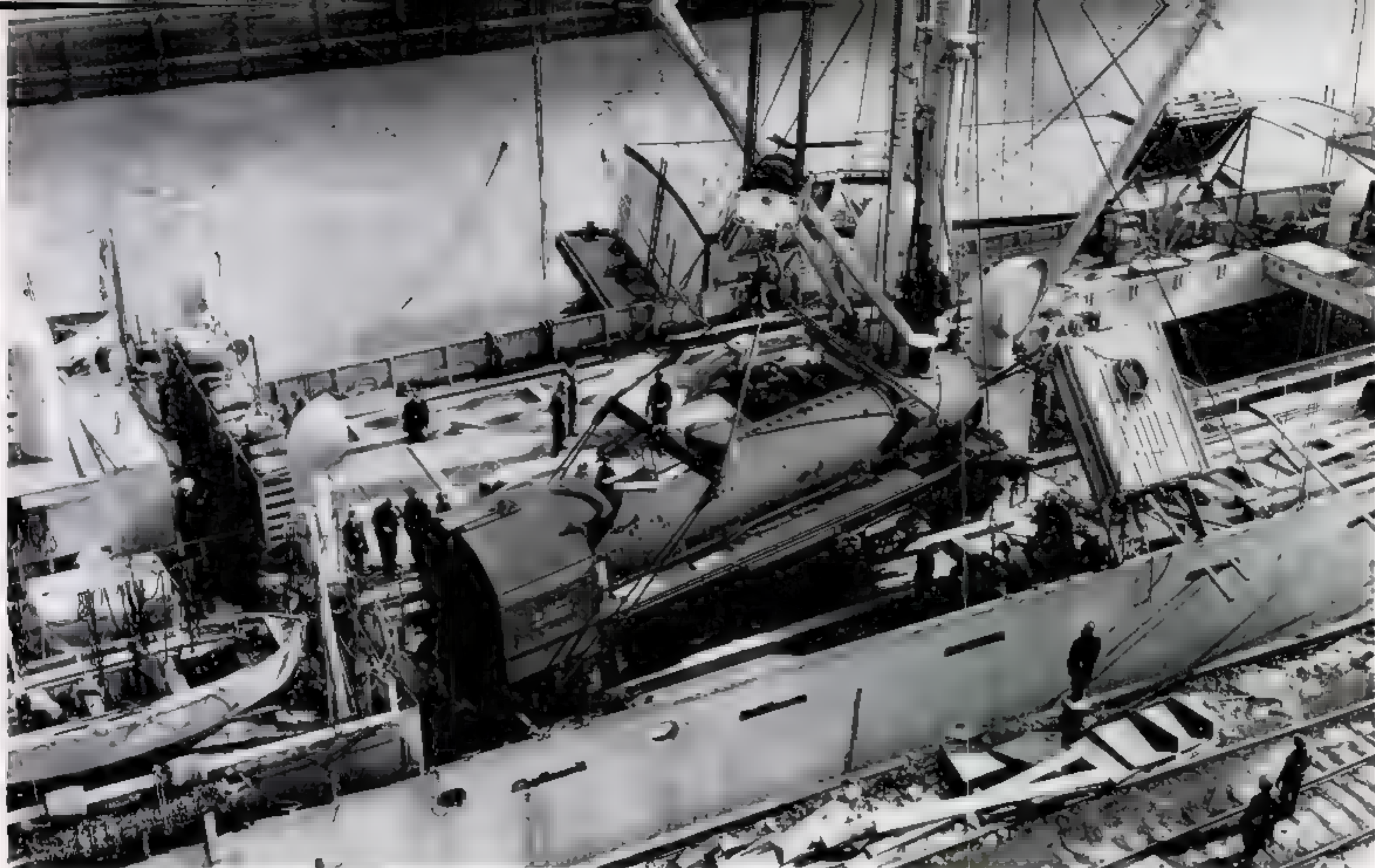
In this special issue LIFE has tried to apply to the U. S. S. R. the methods of objective pictorial journalism. Because of scarcity of good pictures and unbiased information, the task has been difficult. But LIFE has tapped every available source and used every effort to present a true picture of the country whose power and greatness is the greatest political fact to emerge from this war.



Military trucks are hoisted from flatcars aboard Russian-bound freighter. The vehicle shown here is a 10-wheel water carrier. The white stars are U. S. Army insignia. When these

trucks reach the U. S. S. R., Russians will report their receipt. As of February 1, the U. S. has contributed to the Red Army's transportation system a total of 99,000 military motor ve-

hicles other than tanks. Of these, 72,000 were trucks of various types, 17,500 jeeps and armored cars, 7,700 motorcycles, 1,000 primary tractors. Jeeps are now common in Russia.



LOCOMOTIVE FOR TRANS-IRANIAN RAILROAD CARRYING LEND-LEASE TO RUSSIA IS LOADED ON FREIGHTER. TO DATE, U. S. HAS SENT RUSSIA 17,446 TONS OF RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

BULKY BUT PRECIOUS INSTRUMENTS OF WAR ARE CLUMSY TO SHIP

Lend lease aid to Russia—as to all countries—embraces three categories—raw materials, foodstuffs, and implements of war. Of these, implements of war are the bulkiest and most clumsy to ship. But their value can be most easily comprehended by the American and Russian people—and most quickly realized in terms of blood and battle on an active fighting front. On these pages you see some of the precious but cumbersome military assets which daily are loaded aboard sturdy freight-

ers in U. S. ports for transport to the embattled Red Army.

The figures on the implements of war dispatched to Russia under the lend lease program make spectacular reading. Among the items shipped up to the first of this year were—2,600 planes (from little fighters to bombers), 3,200 tanks (many General Sherman M-4's of late), 130,000 sub-machine guns, 140,000 field telephones, and thousands of miles of telephone wire.

MEDIUM TANK COMES TO REST IN SHIP'S HOLD. THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AND TODAY, THE RATIO OF TANKS SHIPPED TO RUSSIA HAS BEEN ABOUT HALF LIGHT AND HALF MEDIUM





INSIDE FORD'S RIVER ROUGE TIRE FACTORY, DISMANTLED MACHINERY, WHICH ONCE FABRICATED 16,000 AUTOMOBILE TIRES EACH DAY, IS CRATED FOR SHIPMENT TO RUSSIA

FORD TIRE PLANT IS SHIPPED TO U. S. S. R.

In 1938 Henry Ford reared at River Rouge the "world's most advanced tire factory." Last week his \$5,600,000 investment was being nailed in crates and dispatched piecemeal to Russia under the lend lease program. When it arrives at its destination and begins

production, the U. S. S. R. will benefit by some 1,000,000 military truck tires a year.

Ford's fabulous transshipment is an example of lend lease operation at its best. For logistical experts have discovered that both time and shipping space



MARKED IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN, CRATES CONTAINING MACHINES FROM TIRE FACTORY WAIT ON LOADING PLATFORMS. IN BACKGROUND LOOM CHIMNEYS OF THE ROUGE PLANT

may be saved by moving entire factories, rather than just their products, overseas. Also enroute to Russia: a \$1,900,000 oil refinery. Scheduled for future shipment: a \$1,300,000 electric power plant.

When Mr. Ford completed his great River Rouge

tire factory during peacetime five years ago he fitted the last link in his great raw-materials-to-finished-automobile production chain. Now in the absence of rubber and civilian pleasure cars he is disposing of a peacetime plant that he can no longer use. In return

for his plant, Mr. Ford is getting lend lease cash. By the end of last week all of his giant Banbury presses had been crated and made ready to move. His five-ton mill rollers had received anti-rust treatment and were being crated. But several weeks' work still remained.



Tushonka is a canned, high-grade pork product sent in quantities to U. S. S. R. under lend-lease. Here a girl on a tushonka assembly line peels onions later added in half-ounce shreds.



Bay leaves, exactly two per can of tushonka, are added by hand. Russians are very fussy about their age-old dish, insisting on this frill although it slowed U. S. meat-packing technique.

AMERICANS SEND FOOD AND WATCHES TO HELP THEIR SOVIET ALLIES

Americans are bending over backwards to give needed items to their fighting Russian allies. To meet Russia's food shortage the U. S. has been shipping more and more foodstuffs to the U. S. S. R. In 1948 these shipments increased so fast that the U. S. may send more food to Russia than to hungry England this year. Like the specially requested pork product, "tushonka," shown on this page, much of the foods for Russia have been high-energy foods containing meat and animal fats. But the U. S. is also sending them dehydrated foods, many thousand tons of wheat,

flour, sugar, beans, peas, rice, cereals and vegetable oil.

In addition to the vast quantities of goods obtained through lend-lease, the American people are chipping in with contributions of their own. It is about this voluntary aid that Ambassador Standley specifically charged the Russian Government with not informing the Russian people. Russian War Relief, Inc. has raised more than \$9,000,000 for the Soviets since September 1941. This organization sends medical supplies, seeds to replant the scorched earth, and collects U. S. old clothing at the rate of 45,000 lb. per week. Rus-

sians get no new clothes by lend-lease except shoes. The 3,000,000 pairs of soldiers' boots convoyed to the U. S. S. R. last year had much to do with their preparedness for this winter's offensive.

Best recent example of the willingness of U. S. civilians to aid their allies with gifts is the "Watches for Russia" campaign in Seattle, Wash. In a short period of time more than 1,000 timepieces (*opposite page*) were donated. When the most accurate of them have been checked and repaired they will be turned over to the U. S. S. R. for use by doctors and nurses at the front.

IN CUDAHY MEAT WAREHOUSE AT OMAHA, NEB. CLERK CHECKS PACKED TUSHONKA FOR SHIPMENT TO U. S. S. R. "CT" STANDS FOR RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF "SWINE TUSHONKA"





WATCHES DONATED IN SEATTLE FOR RUSSIANS

THE U. S. S. R.

LIFE PRESENTS A SPECIAL ISSUE PORTRAYING THE WORKS AND MANNERS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

This issue of LIFE is all Russia—nothing else. It has taken months to collect and edit. Maybe the Russians won't like it—not because it is critical but because we don't always put things the way they would. All we can say is that we have tried to be good American journalists, and that, so far as our intentions are concerned, they are warm and friendly. We respect the mighty Russian people and admire them.

Putting this issue together was quite an adventure. LIFE Correspondent Walter Graebner was in charge of the field work in Moscow, and he had a tough job. At that time the Russians were angry at LIFE because of some captions that they claimed were "unfriendly to the U. S. S. R." But even if they had loved us, they had almost no photographers available, and there was a desperate shortage of film, flashbulbs and photographic paper. The problem was partly solved with captured German film; and at the last minute photographic paper was flown in from—of all places—Leningrad, which was tightly locked in siege but which happened to have a small supply. Various official agencies came to our aid, notably VOKS (the agency in charge of cultural relations with the outside world), which put a big collection of 20,000 pictures at our disposal. And we finally got four photographers—Musinov, Tseitlin, Kislov and Azzersky. Musinov, the best, had little equipment and was suffering from ill-health, but he got most pictures in the issue. On leaving Moscow Graebner gave Musinov his own wide-angle lens, worth more to Musinov than diamonds.

Free Speech

We have done this issue for one chief reason. There are two ways by which nations can come close together; one is through their State Departments, the other is through popular sympathy and understanding. The editors of LIFE can't do anything about the U. S. State Department. We can, however, help our readers to see and understand the Russian people. And we'd like to think that maybe Russian journalists will undertake a similar project about the U. S.

Of course, the Russians don't entirely agree with this idea. They live under a system of tight state-controlled information. But probably the attitude to take toward this is not to get too excited about it. When we take account of what the U. S. S. R. has accomplished in the 20 years of its existence we can make allowances for certain shortcomings, however deplorable. For that matter, even 15 years ago the Russian economy had scarcely yet changed from the days of the Czars, and the kulaks of the steppes were still treating modern industrial machines like new toys. In 1929 the Soviet Union did not have a single automobile or tractor plant

and did not produce high-grade steel or ball bearings. Today the U. S. S. R. ranks among the top three or four nations in industrial power. She has improved her health, built libraries, raised her literacy to about 80%—and trained one of the most formidable armies on earth. It is safe to say that no nation in history has ever done so much so fast. If the Soviet leaders tell us that the control of information was necessary to get this job done, we can afford to take their word for it for the time being. We who know the power of free speech, and the necessity for it, may assume that if those leaders are sincere in their work of emancipating the Russian people they will swing around toward free speech—and we hope soon.

Big and Modern

There are a number of salient points about the U. S. S. R. which this issue illustrates in one way or another. The first is that the Soviet Union is huge. As we said on this page some time ago, it takes the sun eleven hours to cross that land, as against four hours to cross the U. S. and five to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Thus it is farther in degrees of longitude from Moscow to Uelen (on the Bering Strait) than from San Francisco to London. To this staggering fact there should be appended, however, a note for the new world. If the Russians fly a great circle route (almost over the pole) Uelen is only a little farther from Moscow than the tip of Newfoundland from San Francisco. And incidentally, from Seattle to Moscow across the pole is almost the same distance as New York to Moscow across the Atlantic—a fact that may mean much to our Northwest in the future.

Like the U. S., the U. S. S. R. is a huge melting pot, only in a different way. It contains 175 nationalities speaking about 150 languages and dialects. They don't mix as much as our ethnic groups do; yet the system by which all these peoples are held together runs parallel to ours in that it is a federation. There are 54 autonomous units in the U. S. S. R.—republics, regions, territories.

One big fact that keeps cropping up about Russia is its modernity. In a way, this was true even in the days of the Czars, for the Russian court was always quick to seize the latest gadgets, ideas and philosophies. But the Soviet Union has extended modernity to the people. For instance, Russian electric power plants are among the most modern in the world. The new Soviet architecture is very advanced. The Russians are great aviators. And they have come to have a feeling for modern machinery almost as intense as their feeling of patriotism.

This love of modernity is especially important when we think of our future relations with Russia. It would, of course, profit us nothing to try to decide which of the great

powers will be most important to us as time goes on. Yet it is clear that, each in its separate way, three are indispensable—Britain, China and the U. S. S. R. The future peace, if we can ever win it, must be integrated with all three.

... And Realistic

The process of integrating our future with the U. S. S. R. is bound to be a slow one. Though we both have the same aims—the advancement of our peoples—the methods we employ are in many cases diametrically opposed. One thing we can count on in the light of the record is that the U. S. S. R. is "realistic." For instance, before Munich, she had been the greatest advocate of collective security, but when she saw that the democracies would not support that policy, she turned completely around and gained time to prepare herself by signing a pact with Hitler. Conceivably, having been forced to play a lone hand, at terrible cost in Russian lives, she will find it realistic to go on playing it in the future. Such a decision would doubtless lead to claims on nearby territory, such as the Baltic nations; to the annexation of strategic areas and the setting up of satellite states—all in the name of security. And however this might violate our ideas of a just and stable peace, there is little we could do to prevent it.

Yet "realism," while admirable so far as it goes, has manifest dangers. Russia should not forget that our isolationists are very fond of that word. They argue that *our* realistic self-interest is to stay out of all the trouble we can. If, now, the Russian realists argue that *their* self-interest is to play a lone hand nothing but grief can come to either of us.

Clearly it is up to both the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. to seek a broader and more enlightened base for their future relationship. On Russia's part, we think, she must try to overcome the suspicion which she seems to harbor against all democratic peoples. Russia should realize that she has strong friends in the U. S.; and she should give these friends help and encouragement by opening the channels of information and good will.

We on our part have a twofold task to perform. Our first task, which must take precedence over everything, is to launch a fierce attack on the continent of Europe. Our second task is longer-range but no less important. It is to clear up the doubt in Russia's mind, and in the minds of other nations, concerning our willingness to enter a collective security system. This we must set about at once. Indeed, the recent resolution introduced in the Senate by Senators Ball, Hill, Burton and Hatch is a good firm step in the right direction. It deserves the support of every American who seeks peace with the other great peoples of the earth.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Opposite is a new Soviet poster emphasizing the collaboration of Britain, U. S. and U. S. S. R. Under the title "Thunder Clap," a lightning bolt

composed of the three flags strikes Hitler and Mussolini cowering under an ineffectual umbrella. The poster by "Kukryniksy" (see also pages 4-7) is

6 by 4 ft. and in color. It is being printed in Russian newspapers, displayed widely, reproduced on postcards and mailed to Red soldiers at the front.

ГРОМОВОЙ УДАР





Mountain women brew their tea in a decorative metal urn in Daghestan, a land of inaccessible mountains and salt marshes west of the Caspian Sea. Because their men are great fighters, they were recruited by its sides during the Revolution and became

Schoolchildren who are members of the Pioneers are used by Soviet to give collective farmers detailed voting instructions under Stalin's new constitution of Dec. 5, 1936 called "world's most democratic" by Russians. This is near Yaroslavl, near Red Moscow





UZBEK WORKERS FOR THE FENGHANA IRRIGATION CANAL ARE CALLED BY THE KARNAI (BUGLE). MOSCOW HAS POURED MONEY INTO UZBEKISTAN FOR POWER PLANTS, IRRIGATION

THE PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R.

THE FIGHTING GREAT RUSSIANS BROUGHT THEM ALL TOGETHER

Many citizens of the U. S. S. R. hate to be called Russians. Their reason is that their country is a federation of 16 union republics among which the people known as the Great Russians are only one. The U. S. S. R. is a hemisphere, cradling the vast areas where most of the races of the West brawled for countless centuries. It is a huge melting pot of bloods, ranging from the tundra-dwellers and Moslem nomads of the steppes to Buddhist Mongols and city men of the west.

What brought all these people into one sovereign entity was the race of Great Russians, a prolific, gregarious, talkative, aggressive and friendly mass of blond Slavs who have conquered and colonized a sixth of the earth's land surfaces. They had crossed Siberia and reached the Pacific 300 years ago. They will go anywhere and try anything. They were one hell of a peo-

ple long before the revolution. To a remarkable degree, they look like Americans, dress like Americans and think like Americans.

People were talking about Russia as the country of the future a hundred years ago. Even when Russia was loaded with some of the most undesirable rulers in history, it was producing great writers, composers, scientists and philosophers. Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, the greatest men of Russia, were invariably opposed to the decadent Russian system. A century ago a cabal of aristocratic, land-holding officers organized a society resembling Lenin's Bolsheviks to get rid of the Czar and set up a republic ruled without the consent of the people for the people's own good. Ivan the Terrible ran a "revolution" against his own boyars that has been compared to Stalin's "revolution" in 1929 against the kulaks. The present system of government in the

U. S. S. R. is not as strange and alien to the stream of Russia's history as it may appear. Yet it is scientific socialism. Nor can the Russians be judged by values that are the product of our Western history.

The peoples the Great Russians conquered mostly occupied a lot of empty space, but that empty space has become with airpower one of the world's crucial areas, dominating air routes across the Arctic. Those spaces have received a burst of development unparalleled in Czarist times. The peoples who occupied them were not, like the American Indians, expelled from their land, though the Russians colonized the central track across Siberia and made Czarist Russia "a prison of nations." They survived and now, ripe for greatness, are being fostered as sovereign peoples by the Soviets. On these and following pages is shown some of this fantastic mosaic of races and cultures.

U. S. S. R. HAS 175 PEOPLES

Of the U. S. S. R.'s 193,000,000 people, 150,000,000 are actually Russian Slavs. But the stand-out fact about the U. S. S. R. is that its native race is not one, but 175 peoples. They speak 130 different languages and dialects and believe in dozens of different religions. They are organized in 16 autonomous union republics and many autonomous states. Each republic has its

own constitution, courts, cabinet, whatever religions it wants and the theoretical right to secede. Not only does each people speak and write its ancient and native language, but the Soviets foster this cultural nationalism among all the 175. Peoples that for dark centuries have gabbled an unwritten gibberish without alphabet or recorded literature have been given



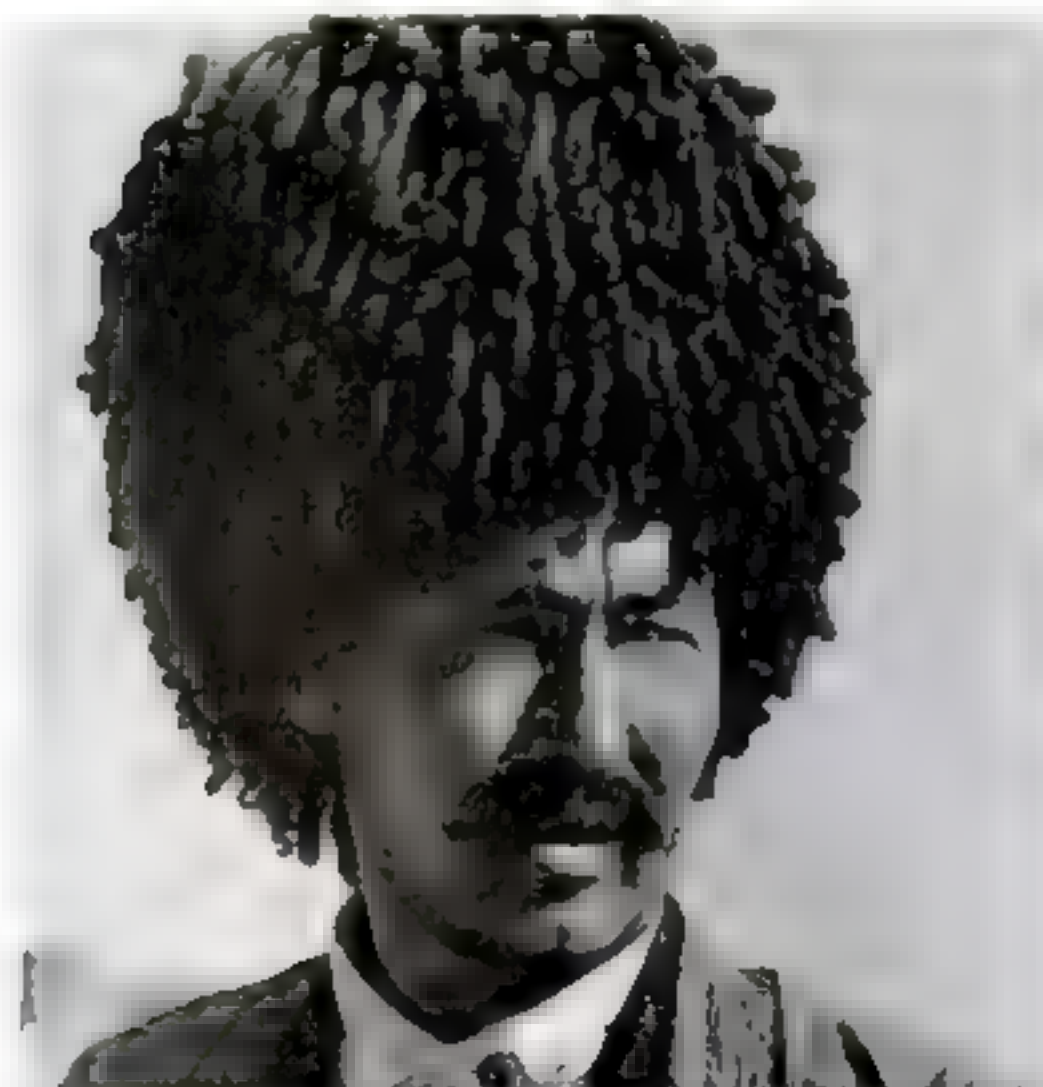
Germans, numbering 1,500,000, were spotted on Volga and in Ukraine, were moved east to Kazakhstan after war's outbreak.



Great Russians, numbering 100,000,000, have spread over all European Russia, form great majority of the U. S. S. R.



Ukrainians (Little Russians), numbering 38,000,000, are taller, more brunette than Russians, use a similar alphabet.



Balkarians, numbering 43,000, are aristocrats of the Caucasus. They lately adopted Cyrillic instead of Arabic alphabet.



Kazakhs, numbering 8,000,000, are, with the Uzbeks, the leaders of 9,700,000 Moslem Turco-Tatars of Central Asia.



Yakuts, numbering 400,000, people almost unobtainable Lena River basin in northern Siberia, are related to Turco-Tatars.



Turkmen, numbering 800,000, live on the steppes north of Iran. There are also 20,000,000 Turco-Tatars in the U. S. S. R.



Ostiaks, numbering 25,000, breed reindeer along the cold Ob in western Siberia, speak a variation of Finno-Ugric.



Kirghiz, numbering 885,000, raise fat-tailed sheep in the mountains next to China, are descendants of Mongol horde.

an alphabet and have taken to publishing books. Approximately 40 such languages have been recovered from the abyss of illiteracy and launched into historic culture. Thus the Giliaks and the Yagnobians, the Kets and the Karagas, and a score more, can now see their traditional songs and legends in print and have begun to write new ones. Naturally, Great Rus-

sian is taught as a second language in all the schools. This is unquestionably the greatest peaceful story in the world today. What will come of it is impossible to say, whether a brawl of bickering nationalisms or a great outpouring of energy, wit and beauty. Kirghiz, Uzbeks, Azerbaidzhans, Tatars are fighting today together for the U. S. S. R., welding a true union.

On these pages are shown only a characteristic 18 of the U.S.S.R.'s 175 peoples. Roughly they are divided into the Slavic group, 5,000,000 Japhetides of the Caucasus, 20,000,000 Turco-Tatars centered in Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, 4,500,000 Finno-Ugrians of the north, plus various basic Iranian, Mongolian, Jewish, German, Greek, Siberian and Baltic stocks.



Buriats, numbering 500,000, are nearly pure Mongols, Buddhists, herdsmen, have own literature translated from Tibetan.



White Russians, numbering 10,000,000, blond and blue-eyed, people forests next to Poland Hitler has them now.



Georgians, numbering 2,200,000, mix in mountains of Caucasus with 40 other peoples. Their culture goes back to 3000 B. C.



Uzbeks, numbering 5,000,000, are people of Samarkand and Bokhara, grow cotton and rice around tomb of Tamerlane.



Kalmyks, numbering 135,000, are Buddhist Mongols in the north Caucasus, have been saved by Soviets from extinction.



Ossetians, numbering 1,000, are related to the Tadzhiks, live along mountainous borders of Afghanistan in Asia.



Tadzhiks, numbering 1,200,000, grow cotton in Ferghana valley of Central Asia, are black-haired Iranians, not Mongols.



Jews, numbering 5,000,000, are scattered over the U.S.S.R. but also have their own state, Biro-Bidzhan in far Siberia.



Saams, numbering some 1,700, are related to the Finns. They live in the northern part of European Russia near Murmansk.



**SINCE 1941 VIOLENT DEATH HAS COME
TO 10,000,000 OF RUSSIA'S PEOPLE**

Build your wartime meals around soups like these...



LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

MADE WITH LOTS OF CHICKEN

There's plenty of chicken-rich nourishment here for active young war workers. The hearty deep-flavored stock is slow-simmered from an abundance of chickens. It has nourishing rice in it, too. And youngsters love the good taste of chicken that fills every spoonful—the plentiful pieces of chicken in each bowl. Remember, it's the new, improved—

Campbell's CHICKEN SOUP



THE NAME OF THIS SOUP IS BEEF

Here's beef for the man behind the lathe and the drill—a soup that's real "beef-eating", with a rich, thick beef stock, barley, hearty vegetables, and tender chunks of beef all through it. When your man comes home hungry, sit him down to a bowl brim-full of the new, improved Campbell's Beef Soup, and the remainder of your meal can be simple indeed.

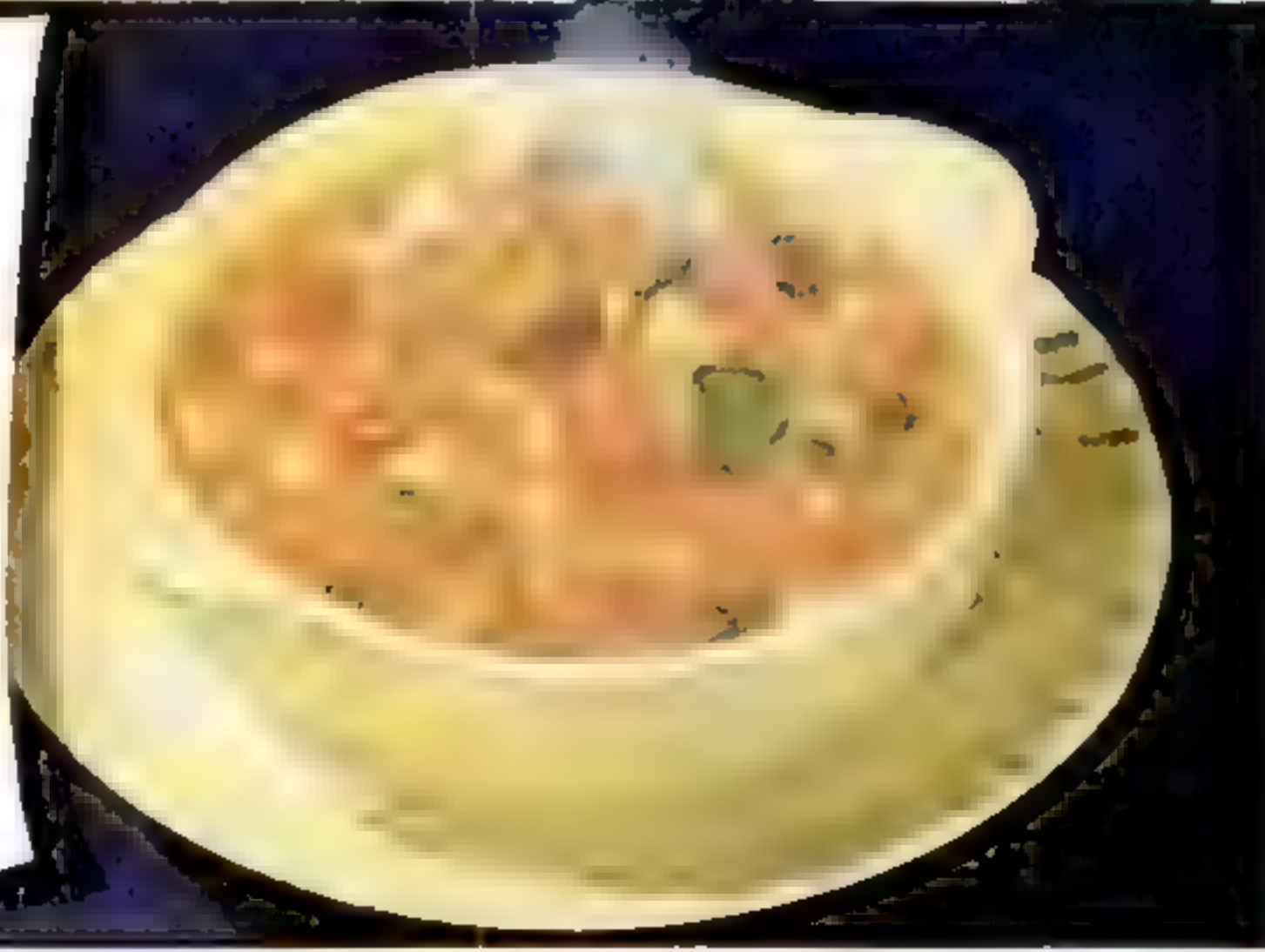
Campbell's BEEF SOUP



"THE MAKINGS" OF A HEARTY MEAL

War-busy days leave lots of mothers little time for meal preparation. Yet appetites are heartier than ever. So, many a wise lady time and again calls on the soup that she knows as "almost a meal in itself". It's Campbell's Vegetable Soup, now new and improved, rugged with the rich nourishment of 15 different garden vegetables in a deep-flavored beef stock.

Campbell's VEGETABLE SOUP



Milky, country-fresh Corn—on April 1st! (and NO FOOLING!)



1 Yes, ma'am—this is dead on the level! Milky, sugar-sweet nuggets of golden corn—in APRIL! GUARANTEED farm-fresh as any corn you ever smacked your lips over, or MONEY BACK! This Birds Eye Corn is picked at its tastiest, tenderest best!



2 And while the kernels are still fresh and milky, we Quick-Freeze 'em—bang, within 4 hours! Freshness and nutrition are sealed in. And there's NO WORK! For Birds Eye Cut Corn comes ready to cook and serve! (We have Corn on the Cob, too)



3 This cut corn is mighty easy on the Big Black Pocketbook! In fact, it's downright economical! Just try it—it's all whole kernels! And... while you're in the Birds Eye Department, try buying ahead. Keep several days supply in your refrigerator.



IF YOU'RE running into shortages, Birds Eye Vegetables are LIFE SAVERS! You may not always find every Birds Eye Vegetable, but in your grocer's Birds Eye Department you'll always find a wide variety! Birds Eye Vegetables give you the kind of nutrition we all must have these days. They are especially rich in important vitamins and minerals!



4 Birds Eye carries 17 different vegetables in your grocer's Birds Eye Dept. ALL delicious! ALL nutritious! So... try 'em all. If you want, say, Broccoli—and he happens to be out of it—try Peas, or Cut Corn! You'll always find a wide variety!



LENIN AT 47 POSED FOR THIS PORTRAIT WHILE IN EXILE IN SWITZERLAND, A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HE RETURNED TO LEAD THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN 1917

THE FATHER OF MODERN RUSSIA

Perhaps the greatest man of modern times was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov. He took the name Lenin, spent most of his 54 years in exile from his country, and gave the world the biggest new political fact of our era, the federal Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under a form of Communism.

The impression of integrated force he gave in life may be sensed in the portrait above, taken not long before his great step to power. Lenin was

that rarest of men, an absolutely unselfconscious and unselfish man who had a passionate respect for ideas, but even more respect for deeds. He had mastered the trick of complete concentration. He had a fantastic capacity for work and was scrupulous and thorough about the smallest, as well as the biggest, duties of his life. He spoke English, German and French, as well as Russian, and could read Italian, Swedish and Polish. He was a

normal, well-balanced man who was dedicated to rescuing 140,000,000 people from a brutal and incompetent tyranny. He did what he set out to do.

Lenin did not make the Revolution in Russia, nor did any one organized group of men. But he made the Revolution make sense and saved it from much of the folly of the French Revolution. It is impossible to imagine what the history of Russia and the world would have been had he not lived.

"The Yankee Doodle
dandiest hands
he ever did see!"

Not a bit rough—
'cause I use **Hinds**
before and after
war work. A **Honey**
of a lotion!

● No red, scratchy hands for this little riveter! I'm taking care of my hands with Hinds Honey and Almond Cream. I always use Hinds *before work*... its skin softeners act like an invisible glove... help guard against drying, ground-in dirt. *After work*, Hinds again for softer, whiter-looking hands... all set for loving!

Copyright © 1945, by Wm. & Fink
Produce Corp., Bloomfield, N. J.



BEFORE WORK—housework or factory work—use Hinds. Tests prove grease and grime wash off faster, hands come out cleaner. Hinds skin softeners actually help guard your skin against drying, ground-in dirt.

AFTER WORK—Hinds again! Extra-creamy, extra-softening. Even one application gives red, chapped skin a softer, whiter look, a comfy feel. It *benefits* skin abused by work or weather.

AT TOILET GOODS COUNTERS

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps!

HINDS for HANDS
and wherever skin needs softening!



He's a man
after my own hands—
they're smooth as
a kitten's ear!

Lenin (continued)



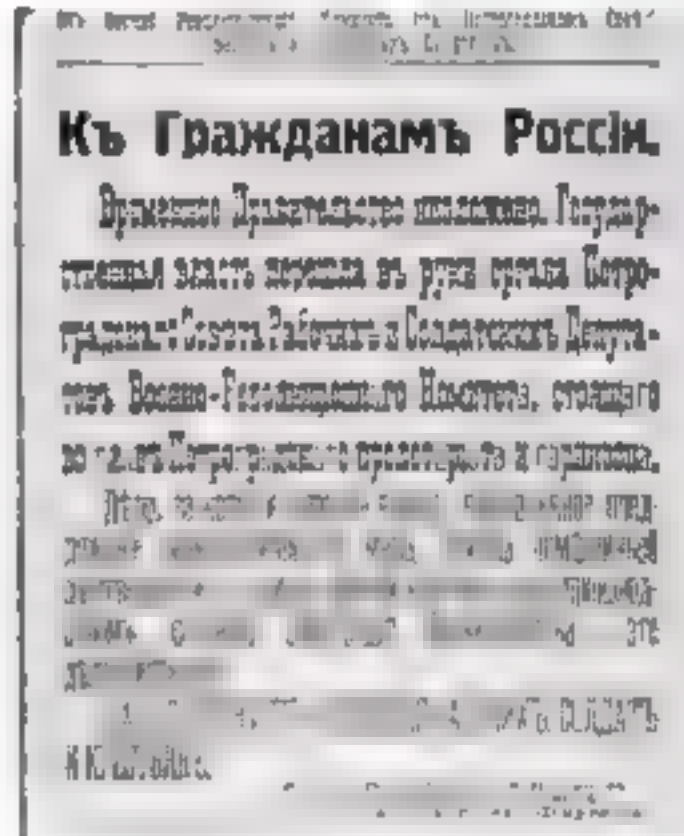
Lenin's childhood home in Simbirsk was an ordinary middle-class dwelling. His father was inspector of schools and later director of elementary schools. At this period in Russia there was a wave of enthusiasm for the education of the peasants.



Visiting Maxim Gorky, father of proletarian literature, he plays chess on Isle of Capri in 1908. He ran the Party from exile.



His return to Petrograd in 1917 was aided by the Germans who hoped he would help knock Russia out of war.



November 7, 1917 was the date the Revolution was proclaimed. The storming of the Winter Palace took place that night.



Lenin takes power as head of the government, establishes Communist system. Here he addresses Soviets.



Stalin, Lenin and Kalinin at 8th Congress of Bolsheviks in 1919. Kalinin is now Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet. Photographs of Lenin and Stalin together are rare. Soviets like to stress their association, artists often paint them together.



Curly-headed Lenin, aged 4. Never the brooding intellectual, he loved sports and hated school.



His family was photographed in 1879. Lenin is seated at right. Elder brother Alexander (standing, center) was hanged for plot against Czar Alexander III.



Police photo was taken after his arrest in 1895. Lenin avoided terrorism after his brother's death.



First meeting of Lenin and Stalin took place in 1905 at Bolshevik conference in Finland. Stalin, who had expected to see a physical giant, was surprised at Lenin's small stature.



"Down with the war" riots broke out in many of the cities. The Czarism had been overthrown and succeeded by the moderate Kerensky government. Here Kerensky's police fire on the rioting Petrograd workers.



Forged passport with picture of himself in disguise enabled Lenin to escape to Finland in the fall of 1917. Warrant for his arrest had been issued in July of that same year.



In thatched hut near Ruzhiv Lenin hid before he escaped. Bolshevik leaders went underground after government had fired on workers in July 1917.



In Uritsky Square, Petrograd, Lenin addresses a rally in 1920. The nation was emerging from civil war. Red Army had defeated both the Whites and the forces of France, Britain, the U. S. and Germany.

By 1920, the only Foreign armies left were the Japanese and the Poles. Then Lenin turned to the colossal task of building a socialist state in a backward country on the ruins of czarism, revolution and civil war.

Factories were idle; famine was about to strike. Lenin's genius brought order out of chaos and saved the U. S. S. R.



O. SOGLOW

Lenin (continued)



With Jacob Sverdlov, Lenin attends a veiling of memorial to Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, philosophers of Socialism. Sverdlov, who died a few months later, was first administrative head of Soviet Union, might have been Lenin's successor.



Leon Trotsky (left) talks with Lenin. Trotsky, a close associate of Lenin during the Revolution, was later exiled and branded as a traitor. Joseph Stalin (right) was executed in 1953 after trial for conspiring to kill government leaders.



With his wife Krupskaya, Lenin visits the village of Kashino, Nov. 14, 1920. They were married in 1898 in Siberia when Krupskaya got permission to live out her three years' exile with Lenin. They spent honeymoon doing translations of Sidney Webb.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34



HE: "My dear, your ingenuity has quite reconciled me to giving up unnecessary traveling for the duration."

SHE: "Yes, and we can put the money into War Bonds and go twice as many places after the war."

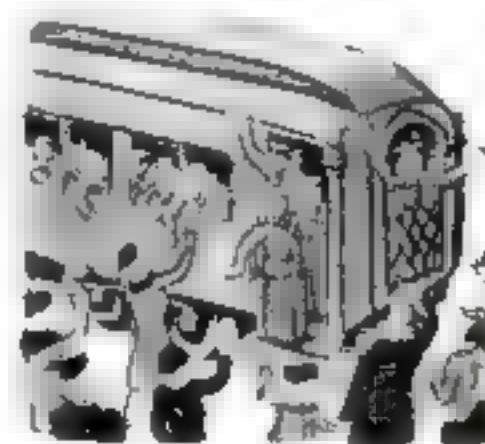
LOOK AT IT THIS WAY—If all of us took a pleasure trip whenever we got the urge, transportation facilities would be utterly swamped.

So, Uncle Sam asks us to curtail unnecessary traveling for the duration.

When you do have to travel, the transportation people will bless you if you'll get tickets well in advance and cancel unwanted space promptly.

Likewise, when you head for a Statler or the Statler-operated William Penn in Pittsburgh and Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, we can give you far more satisfactory service if you'll reserve your room at least three days before arrival. That—and early cancellations when your plans are changed—will help ease the shortage of hotel accommodations in many large cities.

Fortunately, when you stay at a Statler, there is no rationing of *comfort*. In these tense times we believe you'll appreciate the famous Statler beds more than ever. And we've left nothing undone to keep Statler food and service as near perfection as wartime conditions permit.



NOTHING OLD-FASHIONED
BUT THE HOSPITALITY

Statler Hotels

STATLER OPERATED
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA . . \$3.85
NEW YORK
HOTEL WILLIAM PENN . . \$3.85
PITTSBURGH

HOTELS STATLER IN
BOSTON \$3.85 BUFFALO \$3.30
CLEVELAND \$3.30
DETROIT \$3.30 ST. LOUIS \$2.75
WASHINGTON \$4.50

Rates Begin At Prices Shown

★ YOUR DOLLARS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR U. S. WAR BONDS ★



"It takes so many points to get enough vitamin-rich foods. Yet I didn't want my family to get tired, low in resistance... vitamin-deficient. That started me thinking. Vimms, I found, have all the essential vitamins and minerals. And they require no points at all!"

SEE WHAT 3 VIMMS A DAY SUPPLY

Vitamin A as much as in 20 pats BUTTER	Vitamin B as much as in 1½ PORK CHOPS	Vitamin B ₁₂ (G) as much as in ¼ QUART MILK
Vitamin C as much as in 5 oz TOMATO JUICE	Vitamin D as much as in 1½ tsp COD LIVER OIL	Vitamin P-P as much as in ½ lb. HAM
CALCIUM as much as in 1½ oz AMER. CHEESE	PHOSPHORUS as much as in 1½ EGGS	IRON as much as in ½ lb. STEAK

"This gives you an idea of what Vimms supply. They fit right into any modern plan of family feeding. Vimms are pleasant to take, too. And they meet two simple rules of vitamin-buying:

1. Get all the vitamins Government experts say are essential
2. Get them in the balanced formula doctors endorse



"'Get that Vimms feeling' used to be just a slogan to me. But my youngsters sure have got it now. I must have needed extra vitamins too, because I feel a lot better myself. Why don't you try Vimms? They cost only a nickel a day in the Family Size. And it's worth much more just to be sure!"

At your druggist's

Lever Brothers Co., Pharm. Div., Cambridge, Mass.

All essential vitamins and minerals. 24 tablets 50¢; 96 tablets \$1.75; 288 tablets \$5.00

Lenin (continued)



Lenin's coffin is borne by Stalin (in fur hat, high boots) and Molotov (foreground) through Red Square after his death from a stroke in 1924. Trotsky was away from Moscow when Lenin died. When he returned, Stalin was in control of Soviet Union.



Millions of workers streamed into the Hall of Columns to view Lenin's body. An Uzbek lament says: "The mountains wept with us, and the steppes wept and the rivers. The sky and the stars wept, and men shed tears, but found no solace in them."



His embalmed body lay in an air-conditioned tomb in Red Square until the war. Each year millions of people filed past to pay almost religious respect. He wears uniform of an army commander. His brain is on view at Brain Institute in Moscow.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35



Can you tell the \$45⁰⁰ Oliver Moore Original
from the \$6⁶⁰ REGAL REPRODUCTION?

*This is an unretouched photograph.
The style is Regal's Number 1226*

WAR affects not only the *number* of shoes you can buy—but the *style* of those shoes!

Because of recent rulings affecting shoe styles, Regal asked Oliver Moore, noted custom bootmaker of New York, for his interpretation of a wing-tip design which would be in keeping with wartime restrictions without sacrificing authentic style lines.

Above is the Oliver Moore original, costing \$45 a pair, together with the stitch-for-stitch, leather-for-leather Regal Reproduction, which costs you just \$6.60 in any Regal Shoe Store.

This latest addition to the famous Regal Reproductions emphasizes our policy of

bringing you not just *authentic style*—but the *finest imported and domestic leathers*, and painstaking *quality workmanship*! It is this combination which makes Regal Shoes wear and wear and WEAR . . . and retain their correct shape!

(Naturally, we don't pretend Regal Reproductions are worth the price of the \$45 originals! The originals are custom-made and hand-made throughout, at the rate of a few pairs daily. Regal Shoes are *volume-produced* on the same efficient machinery used by all good shoe manufacturers—and the entire output of our factories is sold *direct to you* through our own Regal Stores. Hence the low Regal

price of \$6.60 for every pair in every Regal Store.)

See for yourself, in any Regal Store, the custom bootmakers' originals, together with the Regal Reproductions—see if you can tell "which is which." Then have a pair of Regal Shoes "*Prescription Fitted*" to your feet, by Regal's exclusive, patented fitting system.

For in Regal Stores, you get *correct fit, long wear and authentic style* . . . the biggest "money's worth" and the biggest "coupon's worth"!

(See page 103 to learn "which is which" in the unretouched photo above)



What is a "PRESCRIPTION FIT"?

"Prescription Fitting" is the world's most nearly perfect shoe-fitting system! By means of the patented, scientific Resca Fitting Machine, both your feet are measured in three basic positions (sitting, standing and stepping) . . . to assure you a beautiful, comfortable fit!

REGAL SHOES

Factories and Mail Order Department at Whitman, Mass. Write for free illustrated Style Folder "L-3"

80 REGAL-OWNED RETAIL STORES IN Atlanta; Baltimore; Birmingham; Boston (3); Brooklyn (3); Buffalo; Chicago (3); Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit (7); Hartford; Hollywood; Houston; Jersey City (2); Kansas City; Los Angeles (2); Milwaukee; Newark; New Haven; New York (29 stores in Greater New York); Norfolk; Oakland; Paterson, New Jersey; Philadelphia (4); Pittsburgh; Portland, Oregon; Providence; Richmond; Rochester; St. Louis; San Francisco (2); Seattle; Springfield, Massachusetts; Syracuse; Tacoma; Washington (2); Worcester

If you're slated for action like this



MILLIONS of us are slated for more active lives—lives in which our brawn as well as our brains will help serve the country in this time of need. And if you undertake such action...

You'll want to be dressed like this



MUNSINGWEAR is underwear for men of action. It fits and gives like your skin. These SKIT-Trunks (with absorbent, knitted Athletic Shirt to match) have a special supporter feature. And—they're the only trunks of their kind with the STRETCHY-SEAT. Try 'em!

It's MUNSINGWEAR

The only underwear with the STRETCHY-SEAT

Just look for the MUNSING label
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MUNSINGWEAR, INC. • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES

Lenin (continued)



Communist International met in 1935 under portraits of Marx and Engels, who founded modern Communism, Lenin, who established the Soviet state, and Stalin.

FROM LENINISM TO STALINISM

As Lenin writhed on his sick bed in 1923, he was master of a strange half-capitalist, half-socialist state. After the Civil War, Lenin and his advisers had relaxed the absolute controls of "War Communism" in favor of the New Economic Policy (1921). The NEP permitted peasants to sell food surplus in the open market and allowed small private trade and manufacturing to start up again.

When Lenin died in January 1924, there were two powerful leaders among his associates who might have taken over. One was the brilliant, talkative, erratic, middle-class Leon Trotsky, a thinker and a dreamer. The other was the strong, tough, silent proletarian man of action, Joseph Stalin. Trotsky was on his way south for a rest cure when he received the news of Lenin's demise. For some reason he did not return to Moscow in time for the funeral. It was a break for Stalin, the General Secretary of the Party, who had steadily been forcing Trotsky into the background as he was assigned more and more of Lenin's duties during the latter's illness.

Although he continually opposed many Bolshevik decisions, Trotsky was not expelled from the Party until 1927. He went into exile, leaving behind a secret network of opposition which strove for years to undermine the government. Assassination of a prominent Soviet leader, Sergei M. Kirov, in 1934, led to the treason trials from 1933 to 1938 during which Stalin ruthlessly eliminated the so-called Trotskyist fifth column.

With the departure of Trotsky went much of the zeal for world revolution. Stalin was content to build socialism first in the U. S. S. R. His First Five Year Plan (1928-32) set as its objective the wiping out of the last vestiges of capitalism which had been temporarily permitted under Lenin's NEP. In the Third Five Year Plan the Soviets announced themselves ready to compete for economic primacy with the U. S., but the approach of war compelled a shift to the manufacture of armaments.

At Lenin's death the Soviets were embarked on many great internal crusades. The violent campaign against religion was not checked until the middle of the last decade when the 1936 Constitution guaranteed freedom of religious worship. Other early crusades were against bourgeois concepts of the family and morality. But now the pendulum has swung the other way; divorces are harder to obtain, the family is glorified, and sexual looseness is condemned.

In the late 1920's and early 1930's the threat of world revolution became more than a talking point. Although the much-feared Communist International met at intervals in Moscow to agree on a world-wide propaganda policy, the Soviet Government and Stalin kept busy mending international fences, hoping to avert war so that the U. S. S. R. could gain strength. The Soviets signed the Briand-Kellogg pact, were recognized by the U. S. in 1933, were admitted as members of the League of Nations in 1934, and under the aegis of then Foreign Commissar Litvinoff tried to establish collective security as a method of thwarting the rising tide of fascism. But the League collapsed—and was followed by appeasement at Munich, the Soviet-Nazi nonaggression pact in 1939 and the entrance of the Reds into the war when Hitler invaded them on June 22, 1941.

These events brought the Soviets to the peak of a new nationalist phase in which internationalism was at least temporarily shelved. The Russia of today looks back on and admires the strong points of its pre-Revolutionary past, its iron-handed Czars, its brilliant generals, its romantic writers, poets and musicians. Today, these pre-Revolutionary figures share the esteem of the Soviet people with Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin (above) and are better known than many of the present-day Red leaders shown on pages 40-41.



When Consultant George McK—*, of Sonotone's Buffalo, N. Y. office, was making a service call, Bob Leavitt's camera caught a concrete example of what better hearing means in this war.

In the picture are three of the thousands of Bell Aircraft employees who keep the Army's P-49 fighter, the deadly Aracobra, racing off the assembly lines. Mrs. Marie G—* (seated) works in the tool crib. Mr. E. M. M—* (standing) is a riveter in the wing assembly. Mrs. Ethel P—* (right) is inspector in the receiving department. Each of them makes a distinct contribution to America's victory every day . . . and yet without their Sonotones, they'd have to quit the job!

But you must multiply this picture by 40,000 to get at the true importance of better hearing in America's war effort. For if suddenly every hearing aid in the country stopped working, our vital war industries would lose overnight more than 120,000 essential workers, or the equivalent of nearly ten full Army divisions!

In the Bell Aircraft plants there are scores, possibly hundreds, of other hard of hearing employees, for the Bell executives have taken the common sense attitude that it is folly to toss a man's hands and brains on the scrap pile just because his ears aren't up to par. And increasing numbers of employers are taking the same view, but unfortunately there are still more than 500,000 loyal, skillful but hard of hearing men and women in America who could be doing more essential work if the country's employers would only make it clear that a hearing aid is no bar to employment!

Scientific research of the past 14 years, to which Sonotone has contributed so largely, has made it possible to correct a very high percentage of hearing troubles. Any of the 140 Sonotone offices will gladly cooperate with the employment manager of any war plant. And if any man or woman feels that improved hearing might help him or her do more toward victory, the nearest Sonotone office will be happy to check the individual's hearing loss and advise him.



*Names omitted in accordance with medical principles

If you wish to have an Audiogram made of your hearing, look in your local Phone Book under SONOTONE for the address of the nearest of Sonotone's 140 offices and come in. Or write Sonotone Corporation, Flimsford, N. Y. In Canada, write 229 Yonge Street, Toronto.

© 1945 Sonotone Corp.



COMMISSAR OF FINANCE ZVEREV, AT SPEAKER'S ROSTRUM (LEFT) REPORTS ON BUDGET TO SUPREME SOVIET. STALIN AND MOLOTOV ARE AMONG LEADERS SEATED IN BACKGROUND

RED LEADERS

THEY ARE TOUGH, LOYAL,
CAPABLE ADMINISTRATORS

Governments, regardless of political character, are only as efficient as their leaders. Leaders of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are, above all, extremely efficient administrators. They did not achieve high office because of their personalities, their looks, their voices, their families or their education. They fought to the top crust because they were able to prove themselves tough, intelligent executives, loyal to the U. S. S. R.

Though Russia's leaders live well they get no financial rewards such as comparable men earn in capital-

ist countries. But they wield tremendous power and often have cities named after them. Their private lives are so private that the Russian people know little about them but their names, offices and deeds.

The U. S. S. R. is a federation of 16 union republics and many autonomous states. The voters elect representatives not only to their local councils, or soviets, but to the governing bodies of their provinces, republics and federation (U. S. S. R.). Candidates for office are nominated through organizations such as youth, sports, by



Russia's Big Four serve as guard of honor at funeral of Commissar Grigori K. Ordzhonikidze in 1937. This unusual

picture shows Marshal K. E. Voroshilov and Joseph Stalin at the left of the coffin, with M. I. Kahrin, Chairman of the

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and V. M. Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, at right. Until the war Stalin held



REPRESENTATIVES SIT IN HALL OF KREMLIN FOR SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET

labor unions, cooperatives and the Communist Party. In practice, all candidates are approved by the Party and there seldom is more than one candidate for each post. The slate procedure of nominating is more like that used in a U. S. union election.

Most of the government leaders shown on this and the following pages were active in the work of the Communist Party before they were elected to any government position. If elected as government officials, Communists do not resign their party assignments. Stalin, for example, has several vital government portfolios but still manages to hold down his key job as General Secretary of the Communist Party which he took over in 1922.



no government post except Chairman of the Council of people's Commissars. Since then he has taken over several portfolios — most recently, Marshal of the Red Army.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

A Yankee Clipper - 1842

CHELSEA
CIGARETTES

Better than
BETTER

...and the taste is just what you need. Chelsea's rare richness, smoothness and perfect smoke. That's why Chelsea is becoming the best.

CHELSEA
BETTER CIGARETTES

Beauty that endures



The becoming colors of these Wembley Ties will tempt you to wear them often. And then you will know their *true* beauty. The Nor-East Non-Crush fabric always ties easily and drapes smartly. This wrinkle-resistant cloth makes your Wembley Ties a joy almost forever!



NOT A WRINKLE!



Priced One Dollar

Wembley Ties

MADE OF PRIESTLEY'S NOR-EAST NON-CRUSH FABRIC

Red Leaders (continued)

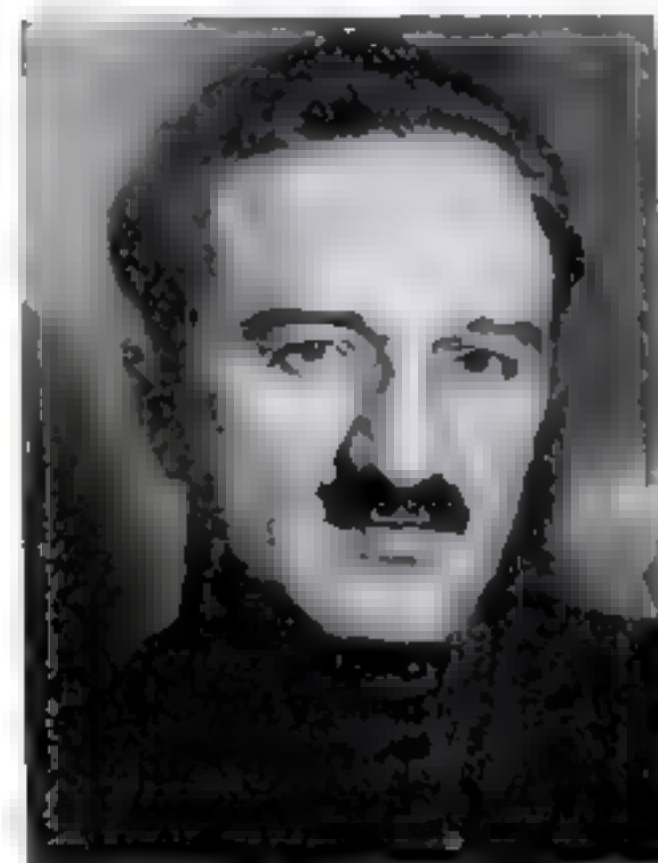
LAZAR M. KAGANOVICH



Kaganovich, Stalin's trouble shooter, is one of the best administrators in the U. S. S. R. He is a Ukrainian Jew, born in 1893, who started life as a shoemaker and joined Communist Party in 1911. He is now on the Central Committee. After he ably directed the construction of the Moscow subway he was given the job of reorganizing the country's railroads and in 1937 he became Commissar of Heavy Industry. Successful in both these posts, Kaganovich was awarded the Order of Lenin and elected Vice Chairman of Council of People's Commissars. His sister Rosa is supposedly married to Stalin.

ANASTAS I. MIKOIAN

Mikoian, an Armenian by birth, has held important "cabinet" positions in the U. S. S. R. since 1926 when he was appointed Commissar of Internal Supply. In 1934 this former theological student became Commissar of the Food Industry and in 1938 he switched over to the Commissariat for Foreign Trade, a post which he still holds. He is the only present Commissar besides Molotov who has ever visited the U. S. He also is a member of the State Defense Committee, organized on June 30, 1941, and holds a high-ranking post in the Communist Party's Politbureau and in the Supreme Soviet.



ANDREI A. ZHDANOV



Zhdanov, son of a Russian priest, is one of Stalin's closest friends and often mentioned as his possible successor. Primarily an energetic Party worker and organizer, he has held many key Party positions in the last decade. He joined the Bolsheviks in 1913 at the age of 17. In 1938 he was elected Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and as such is considered the architect of U. S. S. R. foreign policy whereas Molotov is the builder. Last month Zhdanov was made a lieutenant general in the Red Army as partial recognition for his work as a member of the Military Council of the Leningrad Front.

LAVRENTII P. BERIA

Like Stalin, Beria is a native of Georgia. An architect by trade, Beria is very well educated. In 1941 when the Commissariats of State Security and Internal Affairs were merged into the United N. K. V. D. (a national police similar to the FBI), he became chief of the joint organization. Assignments of Beria and N. K. V. D. at present time are enforcement of Stalin's scorched-earth policy and tracking down of traitors. For "military and revolutionary merits" Beria, who is State Defense Committee member, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Military Order of the Red Banner.



KLAVDIA I NIKOLAEVA



Nikolaeva is only woman member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet since the death of Krupskaya, Lenin's widow. She was born in 1893, daughter of a day laborer. A folder in a printshop, she joined the Bolsheviks in 1909, was twice sent to exile for her underground activities. She has been called "the most popular woman in Russia." In 1941-42 as co-leader with Shvernik (below) of a delegation to Britain, she showed a marked ability to analyze production problems. She is Secretary of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions and a member of the Party's Central Committee.

NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK

As Chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, Shvernik is top labor leader. Since he took this post in 1930, union membership has risen from 12 to 26 millions. Shvernik was born in St. Petersburg in 1888, the son of a doorman. At 14 he became a machinist's apprentice; at 17 he joined the Bolsheviks and was elected to a union post. As unions were outlawed, he was exiled. During the 1917 Revolution Shvernik headed the artillery workers union. Last winter he was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate loss of life and damage to property caused by the Nazis.



ALEKSEI SHCHERBAKOV



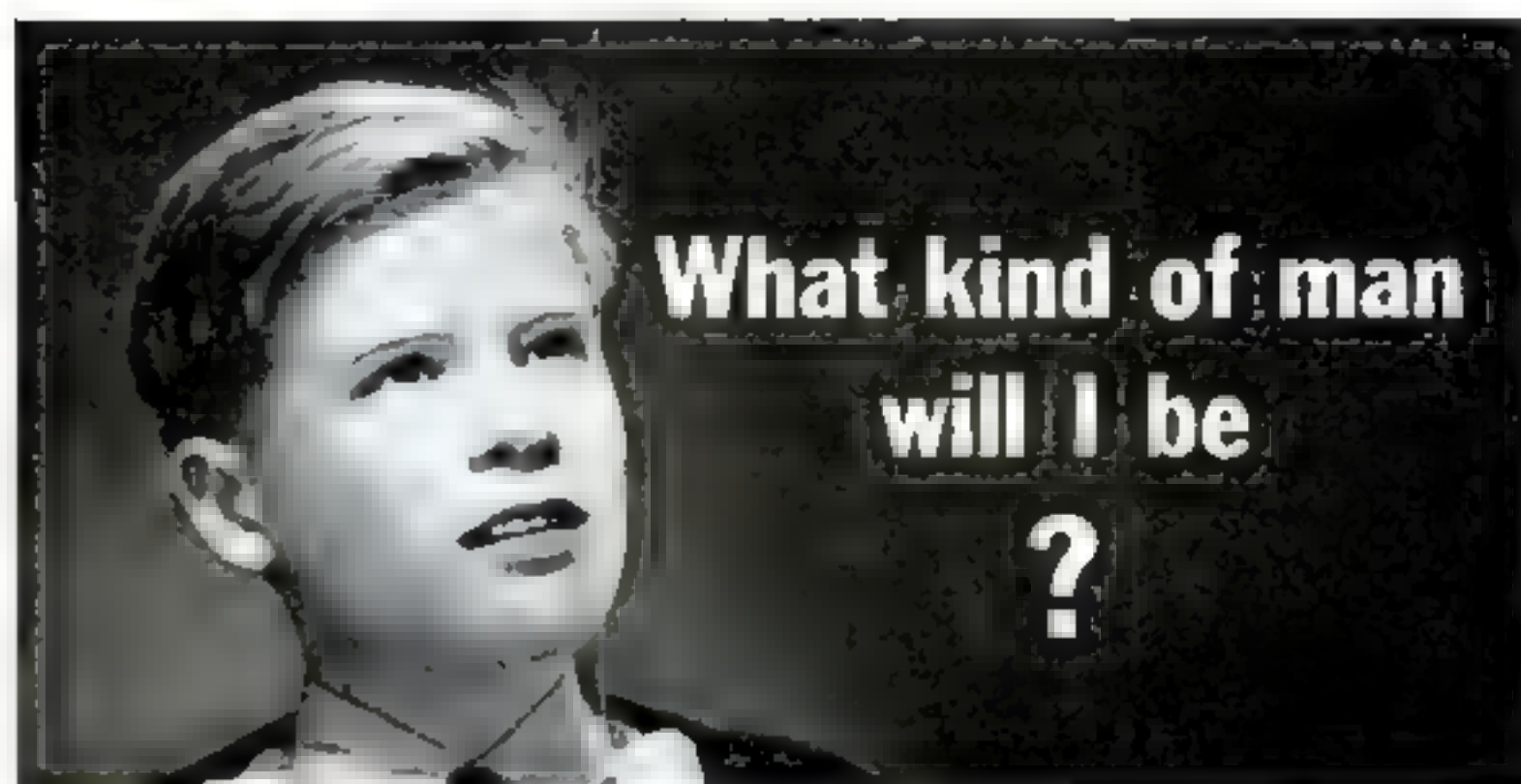
Shcherbakov is head of the system of Political Commissars for the Red Army and an Assistant Commissar of Defense under Stalin. He is also chief of the Soviet Information Bureau and leader of the Moscow City and Regional Committee of the Party. Shcherbakov was born into a working class family in 1901 in the city of Ruza near Moscow. He began working at 12, joined the Red Guard (civilian militia around which the Red Army was built) at 16 and the Party a year later. A political writer ranked high in Party circles, he was elected chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers in 1934.

NIKOLAI VOZNESENSKY

Voznesensky is probably the most brilliant of the "new" Bolsheviks. The youngest member of the State Defense Committee and alternate of the Politbureau of the CPSU, he was born in Tula Province in 1903, son of a white collar worker. He entered the Party in 1919. On the advice of Stalin and Molotov in 1938, Voznesensky drafted the third Five Year Plan which made preparations for organizing industry in the interior in case of war. That same year he was made Chairman of the State Planning Commission. He also serves as Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



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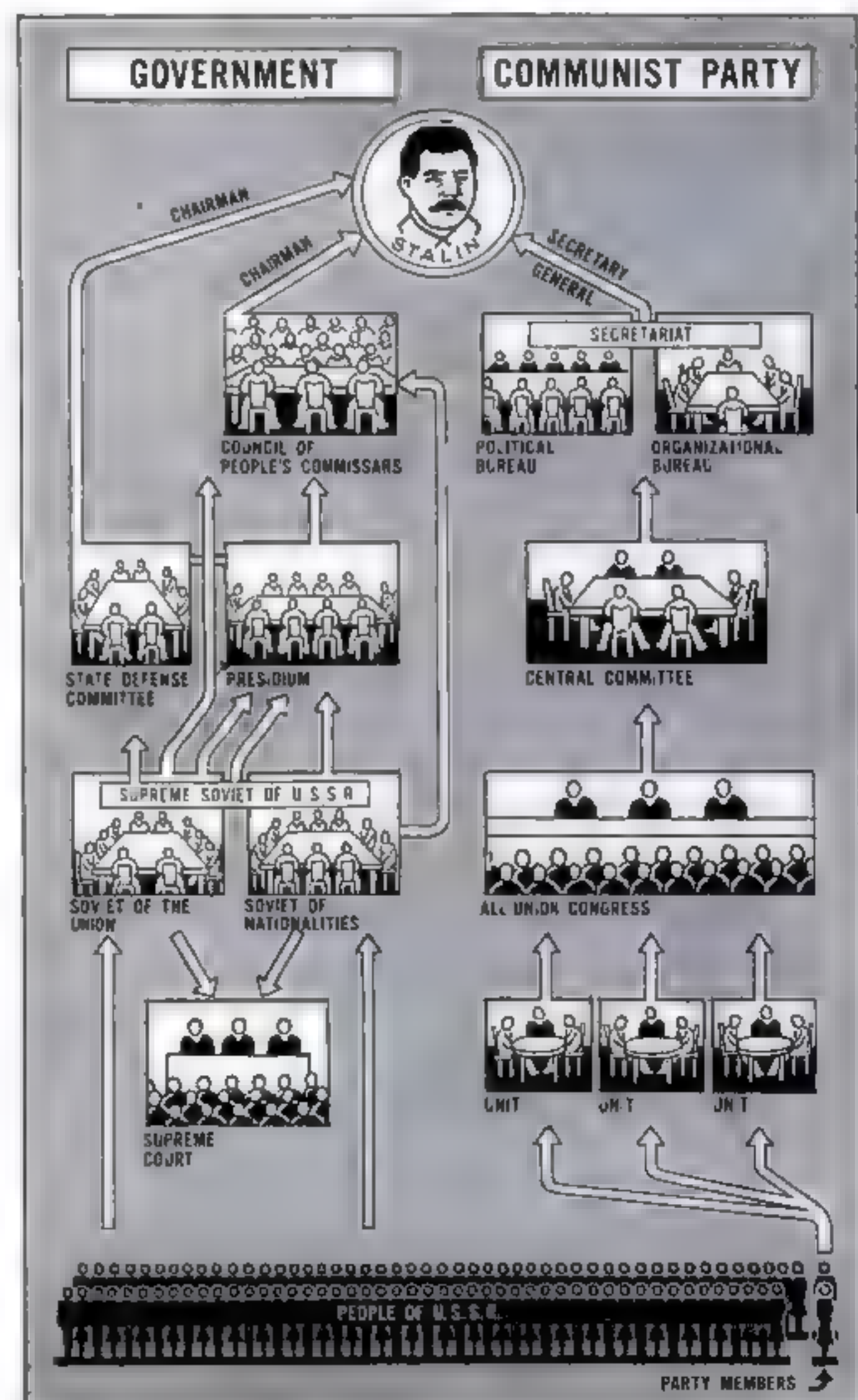
Red Leaders (continued)

GOVERNMENT AND PARTY SET-UPS

The chart below outlines the structure of the federal government of the U. S. S. R. and shows the relationship of the Communist Party to that government. The chart does not indicate the administrative set-ups for the Soviets of autonomous republics, regions, districts, cities or villages. Each of these areas directly elects its own government as do our States, counties, cities and villages.

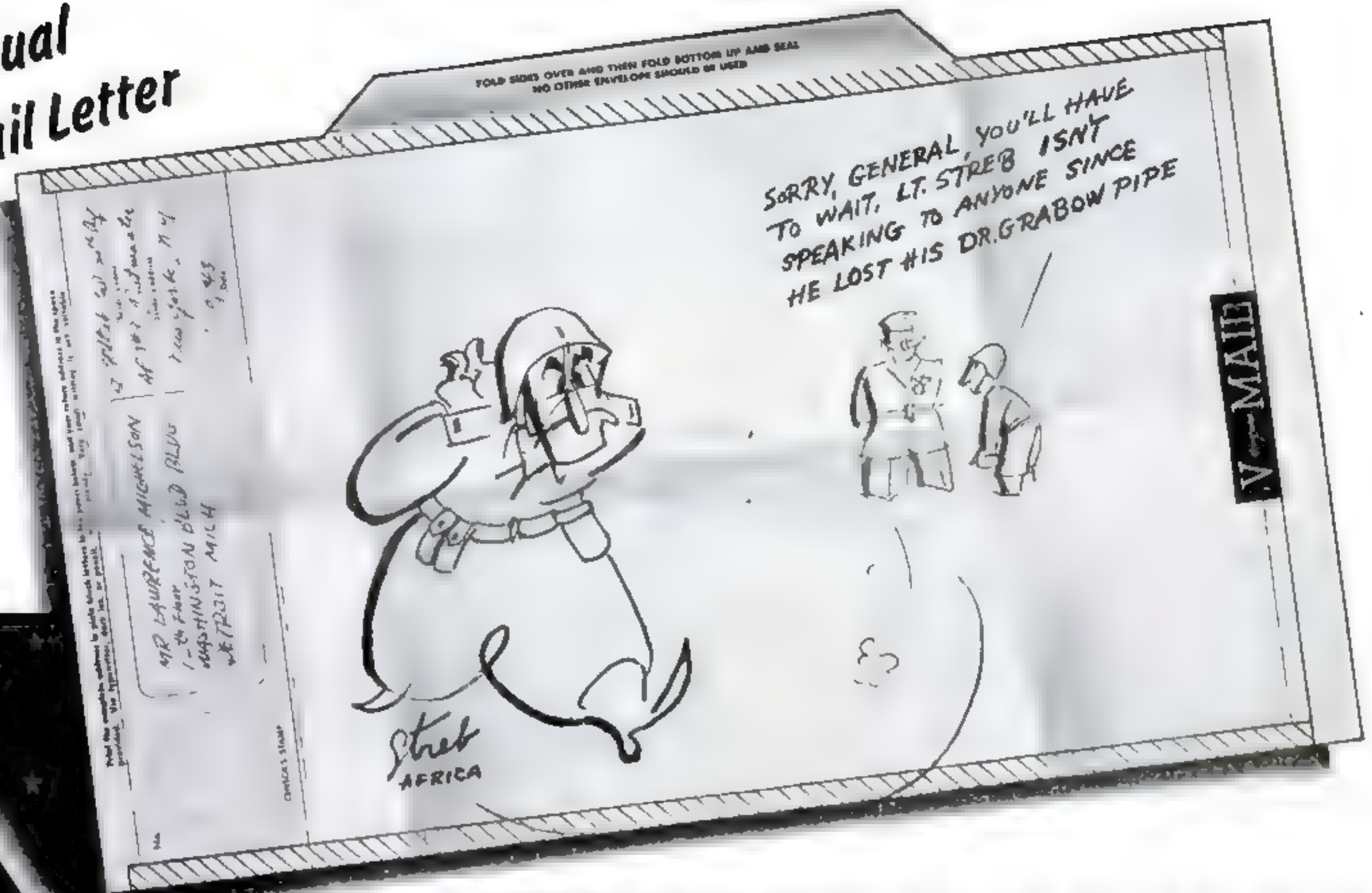
Control of political and economic life in the U. S. S. R. is centered in the Communist Party. The constitution of 1936, which makes voting universal, equal, direct and secret, does not permit formation of political groups other than the Party. While many non-Communists are elected to government bodies, the Party controls most administrative organs and its loyal members occupy many responsible posts. Thus this small party of 4,610,000 formulates all important policies for a nation of 193,000,000 and the Party decisions are then carried through by the administrative machinery. The relatively small membership is partly due to rigid requirements which make it difficult for a non-Communist to join the fold.

Thus Joseph Stalin is undisputed top man in the U. S. S. R. primarily because of his position as Secretary-General of the Party. Now he is also Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. This Council is similar to our Cabinet, and has portfolios for Armaments, Navy, Foreign Affairs, etc. Close in importance to Stalin is his old Bolshevik side-kick, Viacheslav Molotov, who is Commissar of Foreign Affairs and a member of the Party's Political Bureau. Mikhail Kalinin, erroneously called "President of the Soviet Union," is actually Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, a job like that of Speaker of our House. The Supreme Soviet, a two-house Congress, has 1,298 deputies elected for a term of four years. The Presidium, or Executive Committee, has 42 members elected by the Supreme Soviet to carry on its work while the larger body is not in session.



Federal Government and Party structures are parallel. Only members elect Party officials, while all Soviet voters (97,000,000) can vote for government deputies.

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ART COLLECTOR AND EX-AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, JOSEPH E. DAVIES POSES WITH HIS RUSSIAN PORCELAIN AND HIS BOOK

RUSSIAN PAINTING

BEST U.S. COLLECTION
IS AMBASSADOR DAVIES'

The greatest American collector of modern Russian art is the capitalist lawyer who was U. S. Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. before the war—Joseph E. Davies. The paintings reproduced on the following pages are from his collection, now at the University of Wisconsin. Many of them are copies painted on his order in Moscow, because the Soviets would not permit him to buy the originals. The picture above was taken in his Washington house before a part of his huge collection of Russian porcelain. Just behind his head is a 150-year-old tea set decorated with cupids that Catherine the Great had made for one of the Orlov brothers, her lovers, who helped put her husband

out of the way. The picture above Davies' head is a pre-Revolutionary scene from an Easter festival.

Russian painting is not very impressive but it satisfies the Russians. Church art, the production of sacred ikons, overshadowed lay painting until the Revolution. Since then Soviet painting has worked up to where American painting was in George Caleb Bingham's time—the 1840's—though Soviet book illustration, porcelains, rugs, carved ivories, woodcarvings, lacquer work and posters are excellent. Subleties of modern painting do not much interest the Communists, for art in the U. S. S. R. like everything else, has a job to do. It does its job of education very well.



ARMY RECRUITS leave their families to enter the Czar's armies at the end of the 19th Century. This is a copy of the painting by K. A. Savitzky (now in Leningrad's Russian Museum). The Government refused to part with the

original. Weighed down with military knapsacks (including a leap), some of the young men regret this parting, while two at left center are seen dancing. These soldiers are sent into the Russia of overbearing Alexander III, who perse-

rated not Russians, straight. The press, tried to save the Czar's monarchy, but expanded the railway system. (Note the clock tower in the background.) The troops of Alexander, who died in 1894, fought only subject, Russia.



DISPERSAL OF STRIKING WORKERS shows Czar's Cuirassiers sabering workers of the Putilov munitions plant on Jan. 9, 1905 in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). This was part of the fireworks that led up to the out-

breaks of 1905 for some form of representative government. A week later the Czar's troops fired on a procession of loyal citizens carrying icons and killed a thousand. A general strike was called in September, after the bad news of the

Russo-Japanese War had reached Russia. The munitions works in background above produced Russia's first tractor and turbine and powered Leningrad's resistance to the German besiegers. In foreground is an iron-rolling works.



RECRUIT'S FAREWELL is by Ilya Efimovich Repin, a brilliant painter. Not long after the revolution he presents of Czarist Russia, the women in bare feet, the

beard men in leg wrappings, the heavy leg irons with wires. Blowing left, Repin sees through the eyes of the Czarist army—about 1880, 1890. He had seen practically the entire

progress of Russia from a new revolution. He has seen the corruption of the army and the fear of the Czar, just before the U. S. Civil War. He had seen the



SKIERS is a copy by Mironov of Zhaba's painting. The original picture is in the gallery of the House of the Red Army in Moscow. The columns go into the background,

the brown-leather coats and green-wool helmets contrasting with the blue tones of the snow and the green of the sky. Far different are the all-white coverings of the Red Army

snow troops in wartime. In Russia, skiing recruits come from the entire length of the U. S. S. R., from the north, from the plains of Tartary, from the Caucasus and Siberia.



COMMUNICATION TROOPS halt in the fetlock-deep snow of Siberia to ask directions from the fur-batted peasant in foreground. This is the original by M. I. Avilov,

who died in 1919 and painted here the look of the first revolutionary armies which fought against the Germans, the Allies, the Whites and the Poles until 1921. Avilov's repu-

tation hangs on his paintings of horses and battle scenes, the latter a favorite Soviet subject. Notice how sympathetically he has painted the shaggy Siberian ponies here.

THE SOVIETS AND THE POST-WAR

A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW ANSWERS SOME PERPLEXING PROBLEMS

by JOSEPH E. DAVIES

The replies to these questions submitted by the editors do not reflect any current official opinion of either the Soviet Union or of the United States, so far as I know. Nor are the answers intended to be dogmatic. They are simply my own opinions, for such value as they may have. They are based upon published sources of information, and upon facts within my own knowledge, and represent my considered judgment.

1 *Can we assume that the rulers of Russia are men of goodwill toward other nations and that they desire a peaceful, stable world?*

Yes. Their public statements of policy and their deeds in the past decade both establish that. Ambassador Litvinoff, when he was Foreign Minister, both within and without the League of Nations, was the outstanding advocate of Collective Action by the nonaggressor nations, in order to ensure "a peaceful and stable world." War anywhere, he constantly urged, would engulf all the rest of us for "Peace was indivisible." Abyssinia, Spain, China, the attitude of the Soviets in agreeing to stand by Czechoslovakia with France against attack by Germany—all attest to their sincerity as "Men of Good Will." It is, also, to their practical best interest to have peace with, and in, the world.

2 *Will Russia pursue a lone-wolf policy after the war or will she seek to cooperate with the other Great Powers in creating a stable world?*

That will depend upon what kind of world they will then face, or upon what kind of a world they think they are facing. If they believe in, and trust the proposals of Great Britain, China, and ourselves, and the United Nations, they will, in my opinion, go as far as any of these in a high-minded and altruistic effort to cooperate in creating a stable and decent world.

If, on the other hand, they believe they are not getting a square deal on a reciprocal and high-minded basis, they will not hesitate to go it alone. They will not be "taken for a ride." Nor will they be used to pull anyone's chestnuts out of the fire. They will do exactly what we would do, if in their shoes.

3 *Will Russia seek to create some kind of world federation, embodying some transfer of sovereignty from the member states to the central government? Or will she favor voluntary cooperation by the great powers to maintain a stable world?*

The Soviets vigorously supported the League of Nations and constantly advocated a stronger and more effective League. They are, however, essentially practical and realistic in the application of their ideals. "First things first" is the motto of the Soviets. They, I feel sure, would be willing to give up so much of their sovereignty as would assure a strong federation to outlaw war, aggression and conquest and to establish an international police force to keep the peace for the world community of nations. What other and further relinquishments of sovereignty they would agree to would depend upon how practical and unself-

As Ambassador from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R. from 1936 to 1938, Joseph E. Davies was a notable success with both nations. His character as an outspoken capitalist who judged Communist accomplishments frankly and fairly, pleased the Russians. At the same time, his shrewd reports to the State Department presented a true picture of Russian policies and strength. The story of his ambassadorship, published as *Mission to Moscow* (Simon & Schuster, \$3), is now being made into a movie.

Mr. Davies believes that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can cooperate to lay the basis of peace. LIFE has asked him to answer some of the questions about post-war relations with Russia which now trouble the American people.

ish the proposals were, and upon their confidence in the good faith of the other large nations.

4 *Will Russia be willing to undertake any international commitments which involve revealing military information to other nations?*

Yes, if it is upon a fair and reciprocal basis, and for the honest purpose of protecting the peace of the world community against gangsters, outlaws, or terrorists.

5 *Winston Churchill once described Russian foreign policy as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." Can you make sense of it? What are its fundamental aims?*

In my opinion, the best approach to the solution of the "riddle" is to forget the epigram and set to one side the idea of either an "enigma" or a "mystery." The "riddle," if riddle there be, from my experience can be best solved by the simple approach of assuming that what they say, they mean; that they are honest in their beliefs, speak the truth and keep their promises. If one were to assume, also, that they were strong, able, courageous and willing to treat others honestly, if they believe they are treated honestly themselves, the "riddle" can be answered with reasonable certainty.

As a matter of fact, in my opinion the foreign policy of the Soviet Government is quite clear. Its first concern is to insure the territorial security of the Soviet Union. They built up a great military and industrial system for that purpose. The Soviet Government is not a predatory power like Germany or Japan. It was only after Hitler came into power that the great industrial development projected by Stalin was speeded up for war purposes. Once that security is established, the Soviet policy is to develop the U. S. S. R. internally. That can best be done in a peaceful world. The Soviet foreign policy therefore has been consistently addressed to the prevention of war. When they lost faith in both the will and the capacity of the Western Democracies to join them realistically to stop Hitler, they still tried to maintain their security and their peace by entering into a nonaggression pact with Hitler in 1939. That was not a pact for a mutual offensive

against Germany's enemies. In that particular, it provided only that neither would attack the other. They gained precious time which they feverishly employed to protect their security against the inevitable Nazi attack.

After this war there will be still greater need for peace to promote their plans for the internal development of their country.

There is no "riddle" or "mystery" if the statements of the Soviet Government, or its leaders, are read in the light of these policies. They are straightforward and direct.

6 *Is there religious freedom in Russia?*

The Constitution of the Soviet Union (Art. 124) provides that, "Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for citizens."

By this same article the Church is separated from the State and the school "to ensure citizens freedom of conscience."

Article 135 of the Constitution provides that religion shall be no bar to the right of the citizen either to vote or to hold office.

Prior to the enactment of Article 135, which is attributed indirectly by some to the attitude of the President in his recognition of the U.S.S.R. in 1933, several nations including the United States were guaranteed that their citizens in the Soviet Union should have 1) full liberty of conscience and religious worship, free from persecution; 2) the right to hold religious services in churches or buildings selected for that purpose, free from molestation; and 3) the right to impart religious instruction to their children. That, however, did not include the right to proselyte outside those restrictions.

In 1937 there were about 100,000 ministers of religion in the Soviet Union, according to the chairman of the Atheist League of the U.S.S.R.

The Russian Orthodox Church of the Soviet Union is militantly supporting the government in this war. The highest prelate, Acting Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, has appealed for the tolerance of religious people outside Russia and has urged that such people be not misled by "Fascist propaganda" or believe "their lies" as to persecution of the church in recent years. A book devoted to *The Truth About Religion in Russia* was recently published in Moscow by the Orthodox hierarchy, addressed to providing accurate information on religion in the Soviet Union.

There is no question, however, that despite these constitutional guarantees there is much hostility toward religion in the "party membership." I was reliably informed when in Moscow that the objections raised to the adoption of these constitutional provisions were overcome by Premier Stalin's personal advocacy of their passage.

7 *Is Russia determined to pursue the cause of world revolution?*

In my opinion, no. The Stalin five-year policy clearly set aside the Trotsky idea of world revolution. It was one of the alleged "betrayals" of the Revolution charged by the Trotskyites.

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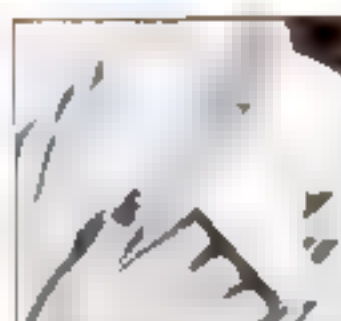
For the comfort of a truly soft, unstarched collar — for unwrinkled smoothness all through the day — wear a Van Heusen white shirt. The only shirt with the exclusive Van Heusen collar attached that can't wilt, can't be mussed, can't be ironed wrong! The finest shirt you can buy at the price. Smartly styled, quality fabrics, laundry-tested, Sanforized.

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2 Take-nap! Always folds exactly right, turns perfectly, for the future. A woven "h" keeps it clean, curve around your neck.

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The Russian Fleet lies at anchor in New York harbor beside U. S. vessels in 1871. An earlier visit of Russian fleet, during the Civil War, was considered a gesture of friend-

THE SOVIETS AND THE POST-WAR (continued)

8 If Russia has given up her ambition to turn the world communist, may she nevertheless still fear "capitalist" encirclement and attack?

That depends upon whether they think that they have reason for such fear. Much will therefore depend upon how the rest of the world approaches the problem of post-war reconstruction, and the attitude of the other nations toward the U. S. S. R. If there are evidences of hostility on the part of the outside world, they will certainly detect it and protect themselves.

Before Russia entered the war, Russian distrust of the Western Powers was very real. On the morning following Hitler's night attack, June 22, 1941, there were highly informed persons in Moscow who believed that Britain would launch a simultaneous naval attack through the Baltic Sea in conjunction with, and pursuant to, an agreement with the Nazis. That fear was only relieved when Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast came over the air, pledging all-out aid to Russia.

The developments in the conduct of the war, I believe, through contacts and better understanding, have definitely contributed to dissipating the classic fear of "capitalistic encirclement and attack."

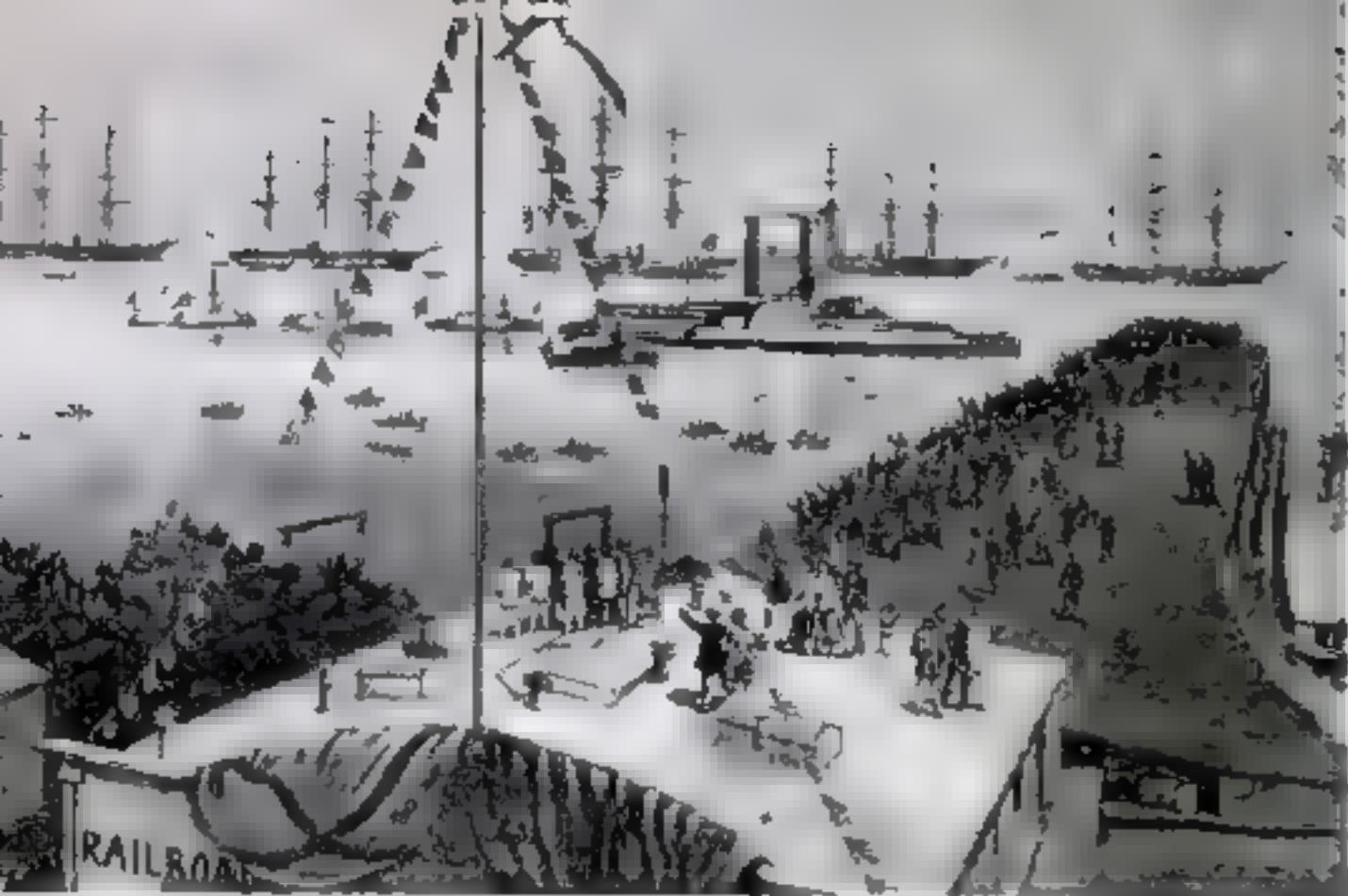
9 Even if Russia is not interested in promoting world revolution for its own sake, will she still use revolutionary activity as an instrument of Russian nationalism? May she, for instance, promote communist revolutions in Europe? In Asia?

This idea is again being vigorously and assiduously preached by Goebbels and other Nazi propagandists, both in and out of Germany. The express oral assurances of Premier Stalin, the commitments contained in the Joint Declaration by the United Nations, and the treaty made with England have definitely killed that Hitler "bugaboo" which he has tried desperately, and without success, to "sell" to Europe these many years. The Soviet Union has an enviable record as a nation for keeping its obligations. Except as an instrument of military necessity, the Soviet Union will not promote dissension in the internal affairs of other nations.

10 What do you think is the probable extent of Russia's territorial demands?

It would be natural for them to demand what any other people would, under similar circumstances. First, they would naturally want that back which had previously been taken away from them by force after the last war. After that, it would be natural for them to require any such territory as that which they considered to be vital to their security in the event of possible future European attack.

The probable extent of Russia's territorial demands will therefore depend, in my opinion, upon what conditions are when peace comes and upon what kind of a world they think is going to come out of the peace. It should be remembered that the Baltic States were all carved out of, and taken away from Russia, after the last war. It is also the fact that the very Germany, which they are now fighting, in 1917 and 1918 took away from Russia nearly all of the territory gained westward since the accession of Peter the Great, including the Ukraine and White Russia. It would be only natural that they should want to get it back from a defeated Germany. Five million Ukrainians were arbitrarily converted into Polish citizens after the last war. Bessarabia, which was taken from Russia at about this time by Rumania, had been Russian for 100 years. The United States refused to recognize Bessarabia officially as a part of Rumanian territory. It could be contended with much force that Soviet claims to all of this territory would not be "territorial aggrandizement" and



ship by the North when it was feared the British Fleet might break the North's blockade of the South. The history of Russian-American relations has been notably happy.

would not be inconsistent with pledges made by the Soviet Government either in the treaty with Britain last June, or with the covenants contained in the Joint Declaration of the United Nations made in January 1942, in Washington. It could be contended that the acquisition of such territories did not constitute aggression, but simply the restoration to the Soviets of that which has been taken from them by force and the rectifying of previous wrongs.

Further, if the Soviet Government believes that it is confronted with the same type of world which existed before this war, they will undoubtedly require that which self-preservation demanded in this war, namely, a sufficient extension of territory on its western frontier to make itself secure against possible European attack. That would mean a part of Finland and, possibly, a part of Poland up to the Curzon line. That, it will be remembered, was the line determined by the Curzon Commission under the Versailles Treaty as the line of racial demarcation of the Polish and Russian nationalities.

Last year, when the Soviet-British Treaty was signed, providing for a mutual-assistance pact in the event of an attack upon either for a period of 20 years, both Britain and the Soviet Union were satisfied to leave the solution of controversial questions to be settled after the fighting was over by the application of certain broad equitable principles. That was wise. It is no time to fight among ourselves until Hitler and the Nazis are thoroughly beaten.

At that time the question of the Polish border was raised, according to the press. It was reported that General Sikorski and the Polish Government were agreeable to that disposition of the problem in the interest of unity in the war effort. After the British-Soviet Treaty, which from press accounts seemed to have been approved by General Sikorski, great numbers of Polish prisoners held by Russia were freed, and some 100,000 Polish soldiers were released, armed by Great Britain and the United States, and organized as a fighting force against Hitler. They are now in the Middle East.

I am very sympathetic with the Polish people, but it could scarcely be expected that the Soviets would remain mute when these controversial frontier matters were recently brought up in London, particularly in the face of what appeared to the Soviets to be an implied consent to the postponement of the determination of the issue until after victory. The Soviets, obviously, could not permit these claims to be asserted without contradiction, without themselves being estopped at some future time from asserting their viewpoint, upon which naturally they would wish to be heard. It is significant that it is not the Soviets who are now pressing, so far as the United States is concerned, for decisions upon these controversial matters.

After victory has been won, conditions may be entirely different from those existing now. Many things may happen in the interim. The science of war is being completely revolutionized by airpower. Frontiers such as rivers and mountains, providing bases for fortifications, have lost much of their importance. The war has already shown that thousands of paratroopers may be transported to strike at vital centers in the interior, by simply passing over the frontier land fortifications. Boundaries may not be of such vital importance in a reconstructed and peaceful world.

Moreover, the terms of the peace may, and probably will, provide for mutual-defense agreements for Collective Security, which will reduce the necessity for military defenses and armaments. It is unthinkable that such little, at least, would not be the result of the war.

Under such conditions, it is not beyond possibility that the Soviets might consider, in the interest of a peaceful world, that the matter of the extension of its frontiers was not a matter of vital protection against a possible recurrence of German attack.

Certainly, the comradeship and understanding developed by mutual fighting against Hitler and aggression will provide solvents for these knotty questions.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



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PANCAKES
at any meal!"



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Just add milk or water to Aunt Jemima ready-mix, stir and pop 'em on the griddle! It's easy as 1-2-3. Makes scrumptious Waffles, too!

Creamed Chicken on AUNT JEMIMA WAFFLES
Tossed Green Salad
Ginger Biscuits
Beverage
Sugar Beat in one Egg Blend 1/2 teaspoon Soda, 1 tablespoon Hot Water and 1 teaspoon Vinegar. Stir into creamed mixture. Sift 1 1/2 cups all purpose flour, measure and re-sift with 1 cup Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour, 1/4 teaspoon Cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon Nutmeg, 2 teaspoons Ginger Molasses. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven 375° 12-15 minutes. Makes 1 dozen

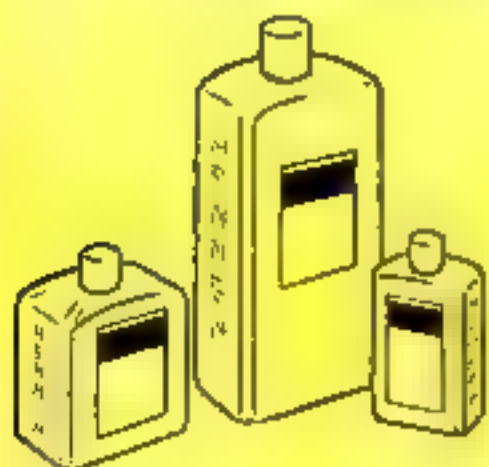
--The Yellow Box for Buckwheats, the Red Box for Pancakes

SPECIAL WARTIME RULES

FOR BABY CARE

Shortage of Doctors and Nurses is growing more acute. Mothers must assume new responsibilities to keep their babies healthy. The following wartime rules of baby care are compiled from statements by physicians, medical groups, health authorities:

1. Don't call the Doctor to your home unless absolutely necessary. Whenever possible, take your baby to the doctor's office.
2. When baby acts sick, take his temperature at once. If baby has fever in the morning, it is likely to be higher in the afternoon. So don't delay . . . phone doctor immediately.
3. Phone Doctor early in day (early morning if possible), to help him plan his calls with minimum use of time, gasoline, tires, etc.
4. Keep dirt and germs away from baby. Scrub your hands before handling his food, bottles, etc. Never feed him with spoon anyone else has used. Don't let visitors fondle or kiss him.
5. If you have a cold and must care for baby, wear a mask. Wash mask after each use. A baby can't fight infection like adults can.
6. To help protect baby against harmful germs that are in the air everywhere, use antiseptic baby oil on baby's entire body after daily bath; and on buttocks at each diaper change. Continue this at least through the first year.
7. Don't let baby suffer needless discomfort. Use a baby oil on his skin that is analgesic, helps relieve smarting of irritated skin, helps soothe itching and prevent scratching.
8. Practice preventive measures; antiseptic baby oil helps avoid many skin troubles such as diaper rash, prickly heat and more serious infections like impetigo, in which germs play a part.
9. Above all, obey Doctor's instructions.



Most hospital nurseries use one baby oil -- Mennen. It is the only widely-sold baby oil that does all these 3 things:

- lubricates skin
- gives antiseptic protection
- provides analgesic relief

M E N N E N A N T I S E P T I C O I L

THE SOVIETS AND THE POST-WAR (continued)

11 *What does Russia regard as her proper spheres of influence?*

That would again depend upon the character of the world which the Soviet Government would confront at the conclusion of the war. If the post-war world can be assured of the enforcement of one principle, to wit: that military power cannot be used by any nation to enforce its will, then these questions of vital interest can be determined on the basis of equity and decency. The Soviets, I believe, would go as far as any nation to bring that about.

To answer the question flatly, however, there is no doubt that there are certain matters in which Russia has a vital interest. There is the matter of access to the sea and warm-water ports. That, particularly, affects the Pacific and the Mediterranean. Russia has always been concerned with the ports of Port Arthur and Darien on the Pacific side, of which she was deprived in 1905. Again, the use by her and other nations of the highway which the Dardanelles affords for shipping and an outlet from the Black Sea, and through the Mediterranean to the oceans, would naturally and rightly be a matter of concern. Also, realistically, in a hostile or an anarchic world, self-preservation might demand the thrusting forth of their defenses against a possible repetition of German attack through the territory of smaller states adjacent to Russia, which are not strong enough themselves to prevent a strong Germany, or other aggressor, from making a highway of these smaller countries to attack the Soviet Union. To illustrate: The great sea base of Kronstadt, and the city of Leningrad, are only 25 miles from the Finnish border and within easy reach of German long-range guns. The Soviet Union made a very strong effort to come to an agreement with the Finnish Government, whereby the Soviets could compensate them for concessions of territories which were vital to Soviet defense against German attack. These the Finnish Government, in fear of Germany, was unable to concede because, obviously, they were under the German gun and, unfortunately, still are.

Presumably, all of these vital interests and others, such as fair access to raw materials, the common use of the seas and the air as highways for all of the nations in the world community, and similar matters, must ultimately be adjusted on a basis of reciprocity and a fair balancing of the interests of the various states, if there is to be a stable peace. Their determination must be governed under rules of decency and equity as between neighbors who desire peace for mutual advantage, even though they be friendly economic competitors. I believe that the Soviet Union would cooperate wholeheartedly and would contribute positively to that end, once convinced of the good faith and reliability of her associates.

The attitude of the Soviets, no less than that of other nations, upon these vital matters will therefore depend entirely upon the kind of peace that is to be established to secure a decent, desirable and stable world to live in.

12 *Will Russia be prepared to back up her demands with arms if we oppose them?*

If the Soviets face an anarchic world, where not peace but war confronts them, they can and will back up their security by force of arms if that is the only alternative. That, I am sure, would be far from their desire.

13 *If other states go Communist and voluntarily apply for admission to the U. S. S. R., will Russia admit them? Can we safely permit this?*

If states adjacent to the Soviet Union should voluntarily apply for admission to the U. S. S. R., I have no doubt that they would be admitted. If that were done, both countries being willing, it would be my opinion that it was none of our business, nor would our safety

IN BERING STRAIT, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TERRITORY ARE A MILE APART.



be necessarily imperiled thereby. If any such states were not contiguous to the borders of the Soviet Union, such application might possibly be embarrassing to the Soviets, but I doubt it. In any event, in my opinion, they would resolve such problems in a practical and realistic way in cooperation with those nations that were associated with them in the common enterprise of keeping the peace of the world community.

In this connection there has been much agitation directed from Berlin to the possibility that the success of the Soviet armies might result in communizing Europe. It is the same old red herring drawn across the trail. Anyone who knows Europe knows full well that neither the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland) nor Poland nor Rumania nor Hungary nor Greece nor Czechoslovakia would ever voluntarily accept Communism nor the Soviet system. And it will be a long time before the Soviets will ever call either Frenchmen or Germans "Tovarisch" after this war.

14 What will be Russia's policy toward the defeated nations?

There is no doubt but that, like the rest of us, they would wish to see even-handed and exact justice done, under law and without passion. This would require that those in the defeated nations who were responsible for crime would be duly tried by a judicial body and, if after due process, they were found to be guilty; then punishment suitable to the crime would be administered.

Undoubtedly the Soviets would also require that all necessary safeguards would be established to prevent defeated nations from again breaking the peace and indulging in mass murder. Apart from these, the policy of the Soviets would, I think, be dictated solely by humanitarian considerations. Premier Stalin's published utterances abundantly support that conclusion.

15 What would be Russia's attitude toward a European federation (not including herself and Great Britain)?

It would clearly depend upon the character of such federation. If it were to contain the seed of either actual or potential aggression, the Soviets would oppose it, just as we all would. Assuming that it was part of a general plan to secure world peace through collective action, and that it was so set up as to prevent domination by any potentially strong aggressor unit in it, I do not think that the Soviets would oppose it.

16 On what basis can a stable settlement in Asia be made between Russia and China?

Both Russia and China, in my opinion, have leaderships which are sincere in their desire to secure a peaceful world. Both of these leaderships are practical and wise. Both recognize that there can be no peace if force is to be used by either as an instrument of national policy to enforce the will of either over the other. Both, I believe, to secure a peaceful world, will actively try to establish an effective international police. That accomplished, there is within these two countries sufficient capacity for fairness and tolerance to settle all matters of difference if any such exist, through reciprocal arrangements on a fair and equitable basis as between themselves; and if not, each, I am sure, governed by a "decent respect for the opinion of mankind," would submit their differences to other members of the community of nations in order to preserve the peace of that community.

As far back as 1938, I was reliably informed in Moscow that the Soviet Union was most helpful to the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in that it exercised its influence on behalf of the Chinese Government to prevent communistic activities which would impair the common defense against Japan. That is indicative of the kind of decent cooperation which, in my opinion, can be expected from the Soviet Government in the interests of a peaceful world.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

RIGHT, BIG DIOMEDE ISLAND (RUSSIAN); LEFT, LITTLE DIOMEDE (AMERICAN)



Winning Sea Battles On Dry Land

IN THAT TOWER, WE TEACH SUBMARINE CREWS HOW TO 'ESCAPE' FROM DEEP WATER. THE DEPTH IS 100 FEET

THE MEN ARE FIRST SUBMERGED IN THIS OXYGEN-CHARGED DIVING-BELL TO PRACTICE FOR SHALLOW 'ESCAPES'

I'LL BET THOSE MEN WILL ENJOY A SMOKE WITH PRINCE ALBERT WHEN THEY GET THROUGH

WHO WOULDN'T? WELL, THEY'LL HAVE PLENTY OF TIME LATER TO ENJOY THE COMFORT OF A P.A. SMOKE

TRAINING THE MEN TO STAND PRESSURE UNDER WATER

50 PIPEFUL OF FRAGRANT REBACCO IN EVERY HANDY POCKET PACKAGE OF PRINCE ALBERT

70 FINE ROLL-YOUR-OWN CIGARETTES IN EVERY HANDY POCKET PACKAGE OF PRINCE ALBERT

ITS SURPRISING HOW EASY PRINCE ALBERT IS ON MY TONGUE, CONSIDERING THE GOOD, RICH TASTE. IT'S THE NO-BITE TREATMENT

THAT GOES FOR P.A. 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES, TOO—PLUS FAST, EASY, NO-SPILL ROLLING

PRINCE ALBERT

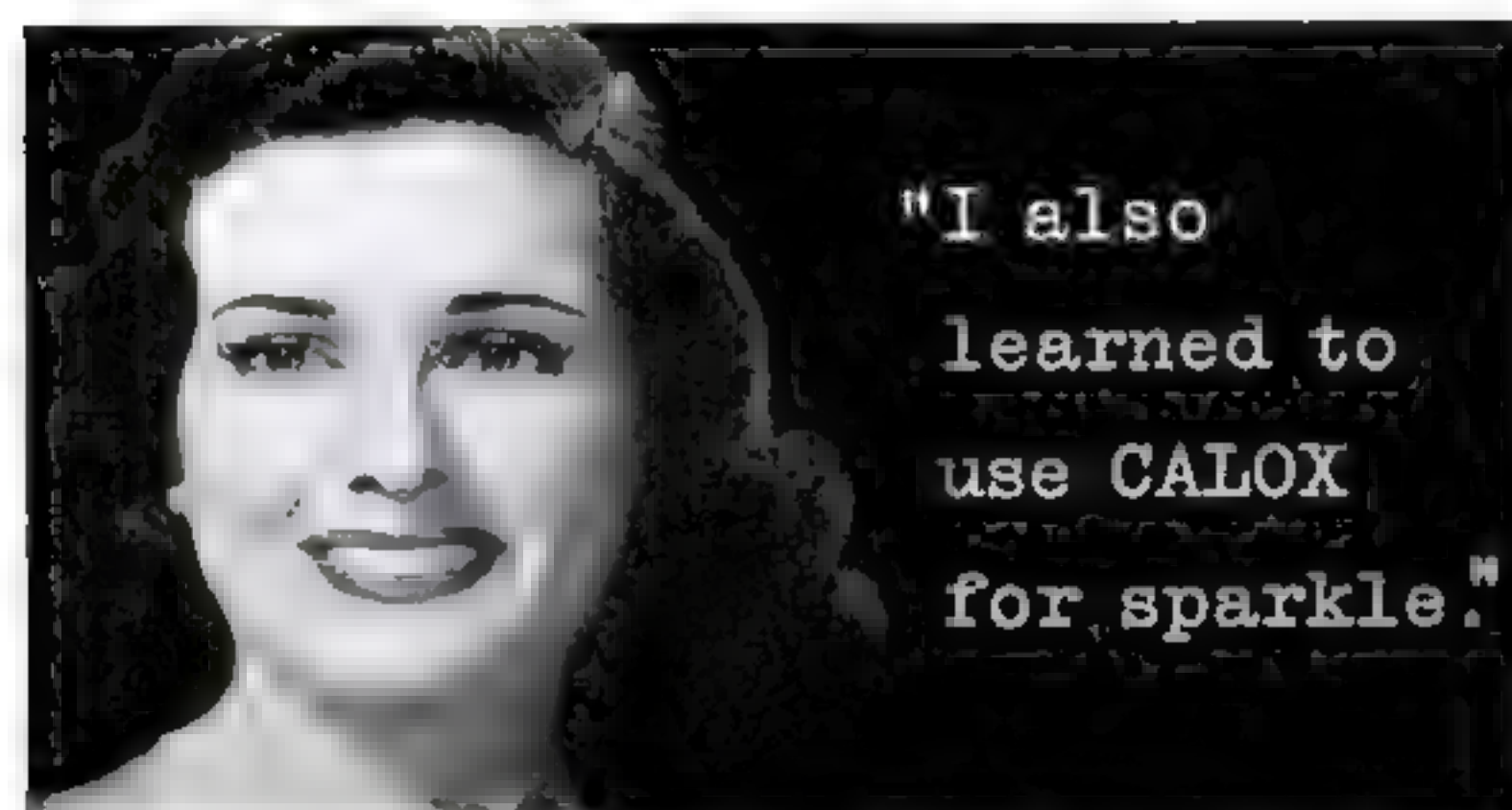
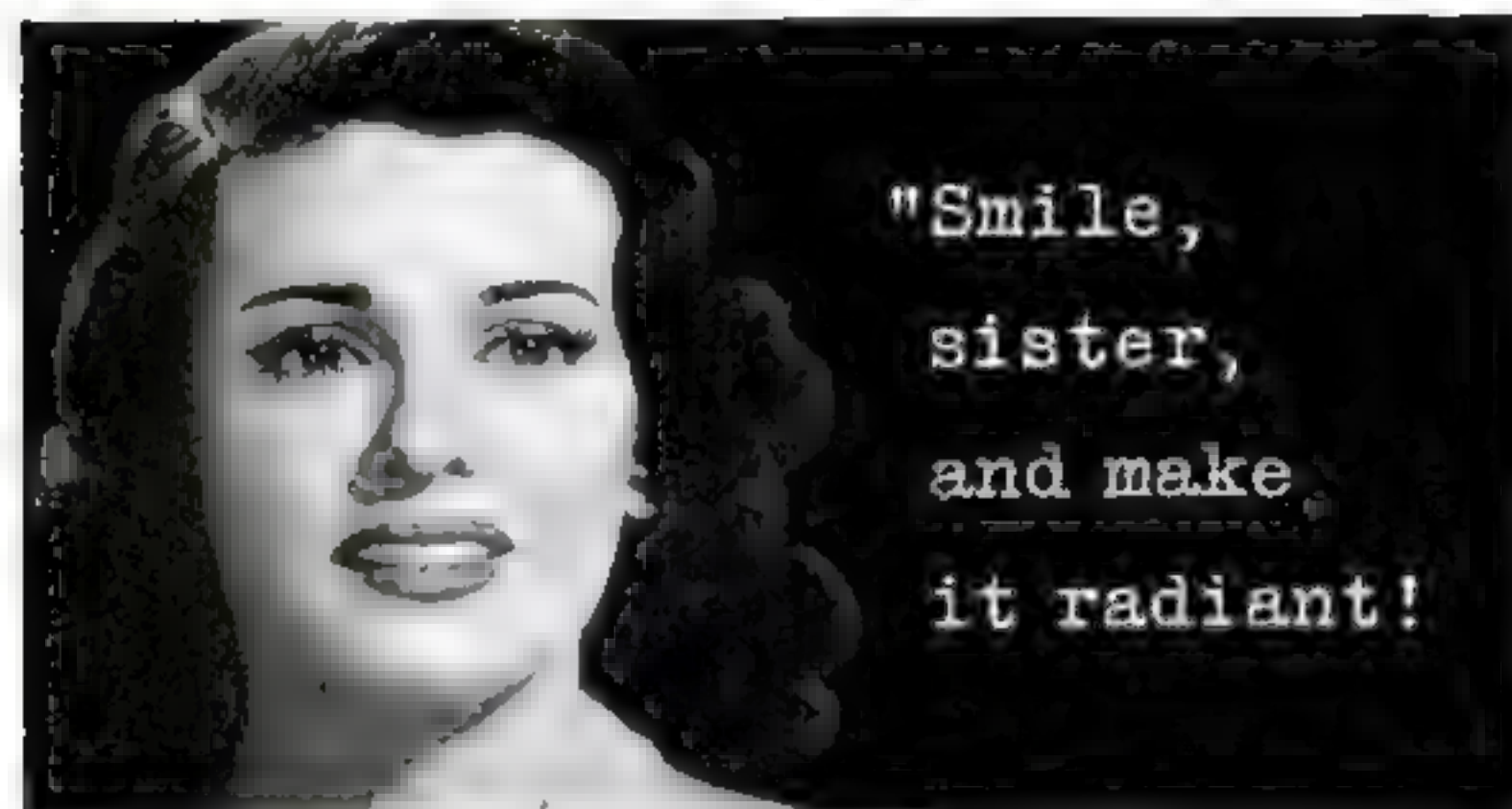
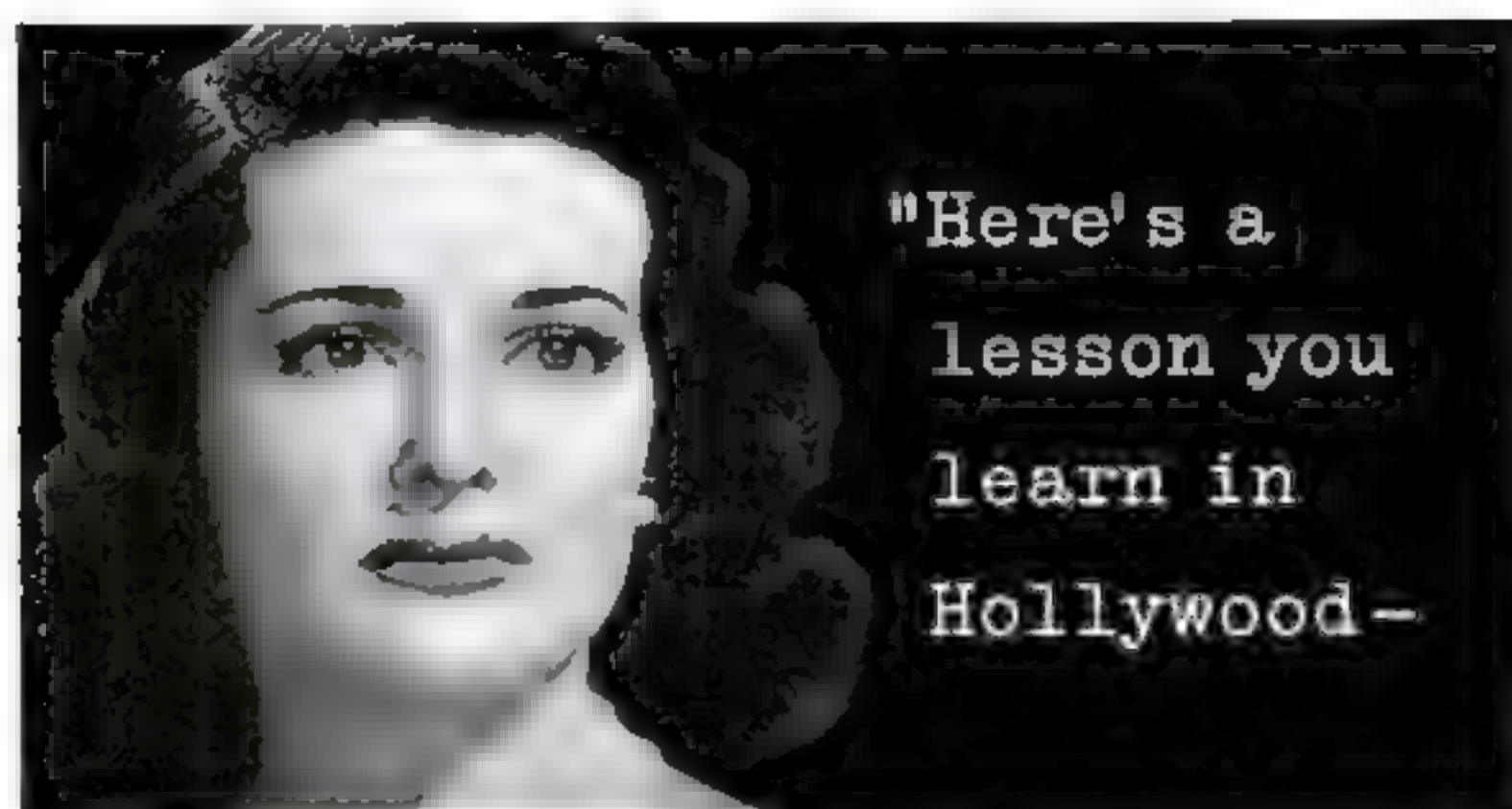
CRIMP CUT LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

JOAN BENNETT speaking:

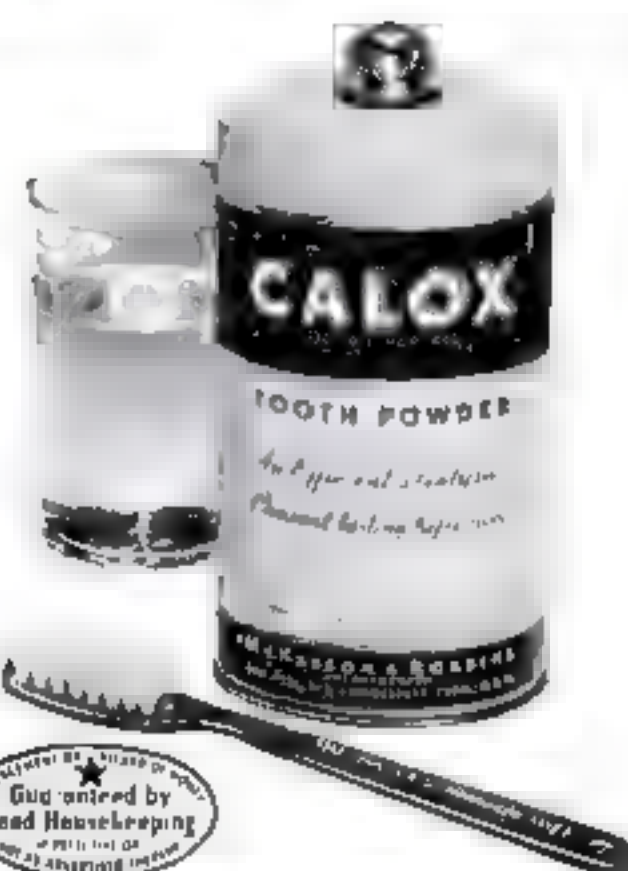
Twentieth Century-Fox star of "MARGIN FOR ERROR"



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2. Unexcelled safety—even for problem teeth. Calox is a miracle of delicacy.
3. Especially lustrous polishing.
4. No mouth-puckering, medicine taste. Contains no strong ingredients. Even children like the cool, clean flavor.
5. Made by McKesson & Robbins, Bridgeport, Conn.—a laboratory specializing in professional drugs.



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Russian chapel stands at Fort Ross, Calif. as reminder of Russian settlements in American West. This site, bought from Indians by Russian-American Fur Co., was abandoned in 1842. Russia once claimed part of Canada. "Ross" is corruption of "Russia."

THE SOVIETS AND THE POST-WAR (continued)

17 Does Russia fear an Anglo-American entente with an anti-Russian basis?

I do not know. It is, of course, possible, if we should so conduct ourselves as to justify that fear. It is of vital importance that this should not happen. We should accept the good faith of Britain and the Soviet Union, just as they should accept the professions which we make.

18 What if the Russian economic system proves to be more efficient than ours?

I do not accept the premise that their economic system will prove to be more efficient than ours.

From what I have seen of both systems, I am firmly of the opinion that we need not fear their competition. Our system of free enterprise, under rules of fair competition protected by Government, contains springs of initiative and enterprise that will, under fair conditions, surpass anything that a bureaucracy, under government administration, can produce. A pure governmental socialism, even with the great vigor and energy which the Soviet leadership provides, cannot compete with the efficiency of our type of private enterprise. A completely socialistic state, in my judgment, will inevitably, as human nature presently is and will continue to be for a long time, breed inefficiencies in contrast to an industrial, economic and social system such as ours which, in addition to the "joy in the working," provides greater individual reward for extra effort and exceptional ability, coupled with police protection against unfair competition, monopolies or other special class privilege.

The fact that the Soviets have constantly extended the system of individual profit in order to make their industries more productive during recent years, in my opinion, supports that point of view.

19 What can America do to assure Russia of the security she needs and to assure mutual cooperation between our two nations?

The Soviet Government, so far as the future is concerned, recognizes that any arrangement with the United States, to be of any real value, must be by treaty and that that treaty must be confirmed by the Senate of the United States. They know very well what happened in the last war when the Senate refused to ratify the League of Nations Treaty. That fact contains the answer to the question.

The surest answer is to be found in a better mutual understanding and confidence as between our peoples.

20 How would you deal with Russia?

Exactly as I would want to be dealt with if conditions were reversed. Their word I would accept with the same confidence that I would ask them to accept ours, until faith had been broken. Just as I would insist that their government would not interfere in our internal affairs or in our governmental matters, so I would scrupulously stay out of theirs. Their government is their business. What they tell their people, or do not tell their people, is not our concern. They

have their own problems. They have handled them in a manner which demonstrates their effectiveness and also their purpose to serve peace, order and law in the world

Generally speaking, we should deal with the Soviet Union as she is entitled to be dealt with. The U. S. S. R. is a great nation. It covers one-sixth of the world's land surface and has approximately one-tenth of the total population of the world. The country is blessed with enormous natural wealth—mineral, agricultural, fisheries, forestry—and a great, vigorous, strong people. The potentialities of the Soviet Union are commensurate with the achievements which she has demonstrated. She is destined to be one of the very great powers of the earth.

In the interest of our country and the world at large, she must be accorded the recognition and treatment that such a situation requires. Without Russia, our common victory would have been seriously jeopardized. Without the cooperation of the Soviet Union, there can be no permanent and durable peace projected. Both of these are self-evident. If we cooperate with the Soviet Union on a basis of fairness to her, to ourselves and to the rest of the world, the Soviet Union can be an inestimable power and a great influence in the establishment of permanent peace and the elimination of war, for the common benefit of all of us. To think of the Soviet Union in any other way and to deal with her in any other manner or on any other plane is to expose the world and ourselves to many avoidable dangers and catastrophes

This was in effect the policy I recommended to my Government at the end of my service as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. To the Department of State I find that I wrote the following:

"Such a policy does not involve approving in any manner the ideological concepts of this government. It does, however, recognize the right of self-determination. It is interpretative of the high-minded and Christianlike declarations of the foreign policy of the United States as expressed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State in connection with foreign affairs. It is a 'Good Neighbor Policy,' and one consistent with the best traditions of our diplomatic history."

21 *Should we start negotiations with Russia (and the other great powers) now to lay the basis for post-war cooperation?*

Yes, provided such negotiations were confined to matters upon which there is substantial agreement, the discussion of which would not impair the unity necessary to win the war.

If, for instance, the great powers could now negotiate a treaty providing for collective security, the outlawry of war as an instrument of aggression or conquest, and providing the means for enforcing order so that the peace of the world community would not be broken, it would be highly desirable. Upon such simple negotiations there could be little room for disagreement. It is obviously in the interest of all and detrimental to none

With that done, a long step forward would be taken in the winning of the peace. Under such a condition all other matters in difference would have to be settled by conference and mutual concessions, fairly and equitably, for force would be outlawed. Time would be afforded for the settlement of the inevitable graver problems of frontiers, access to raw materials and other economic and political problems.

Such a simple agreement would in itself constitute a great contribution to civilization. It might make haste more slowly, but in my opinion it would be more surely. Tropical growth flowers rapidly, but it wilts easily and is not hardy. Hardwood forests are slow in growth, but they withstand storms and last long



The purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 cost us \$7,200,000. Secretary Seward (seated) signed treaty with Russian Ambassador Edward de Stoeckl (by globe). Russia was only great power which gracefully yielded its holdings in Western Hemisphere.

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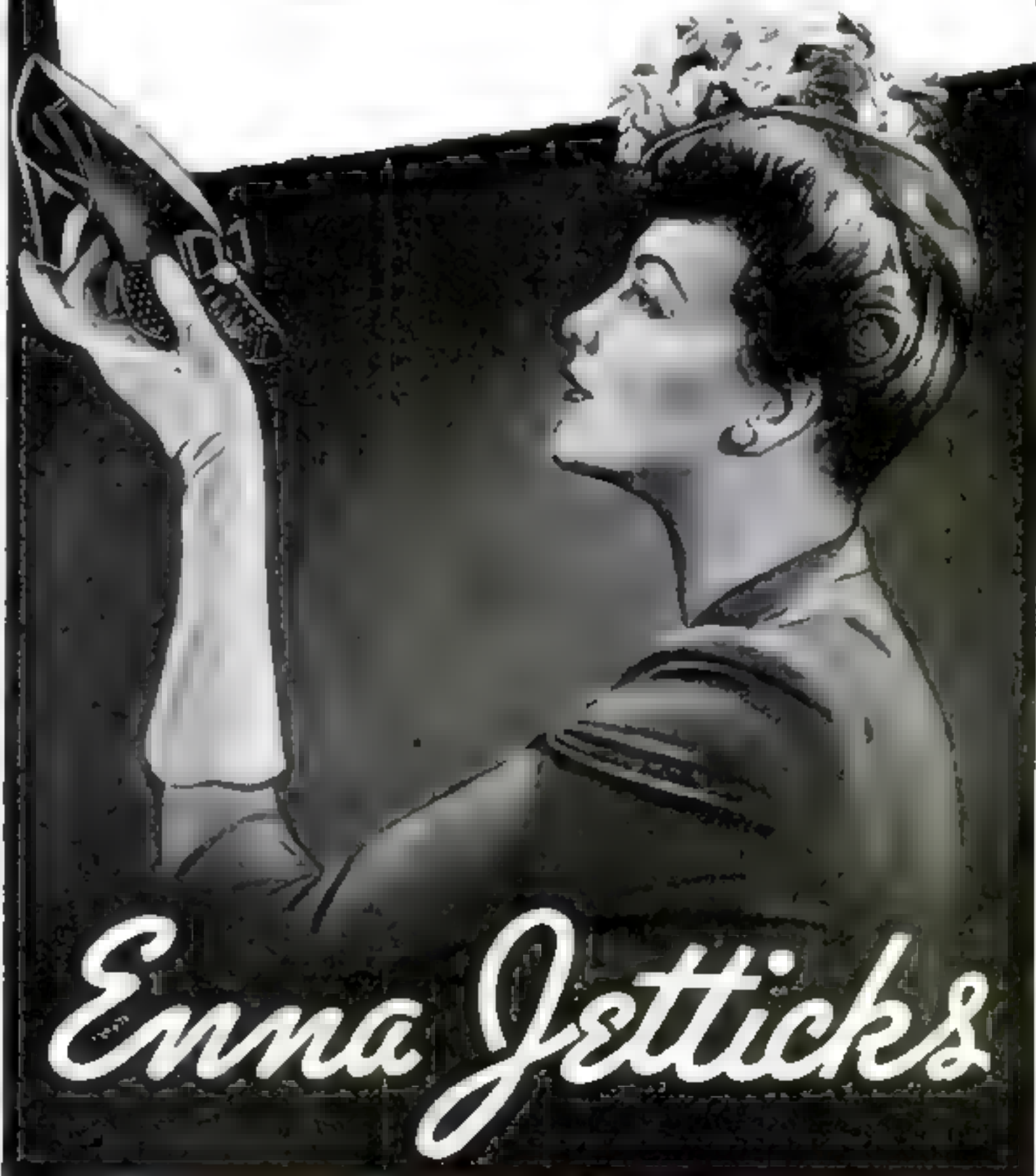
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The Winter Palace of the Czars at Leningrad is now a Soviet museum. Built from 1754-62, the Palace fell to the revolutionaries Oct. 25, 1917, when it was bombarded from

the Neva River and stormed from Uritski Square (see page 58). Part of the palace-museum, called the State Hermitage, is filled with treasures of Western European art like the

room above. The collections of French and Dutch landscape painters equal anything in Paris or Antwerp, while the Ro-
braut collection is considered one of the finest in Europe.



TREASURES OF THE ORIENTAL COLLECTION ARE GUARDED BY DUMMY OF A CZARIST FLUNKY

THE AMBASSADOR

LITVINOFF IS AN "OLD BOLSHIEVIK"

The resplendent rooms shown on this page are part of the Winter Palace of the Czars at Leningrad, now a Soviet museum. The Winter Palace is a landmark of the Revolution, like the Bastille in France, for its fall in 1917 marked the triumph of Bolshevism. On the next spread LIFE reproduces in color Surikov's famous painting of the *Storming of the Winter Palace*, which now hangs in the Russian Embassy in Washington.

Beneath that painting works the present Russian Ambassador to the U. S., Maxim Maximovitch Litvinoff. Plump little "Papa" Litvinoff is Russia's most eminent diplomat, better known outside the Soviet Union than any other Red leader except Stalin and Molotov. An "Old Bolshevik," he smuggled arms into Russia to fight the Revolution, spent time in the Czar's prisons. Hard-working, shrewd, jovial, sarcastic (he once congratulated the League of Nations delegates on "making a decisive step backwards"), he was the great pre-war advocate of Collective Security. In his long career as Foreign Commissar and Ambassador, Litvinoff has done two jobs: interpreted Red Russia to the rest of the world and interpreted the western democracies to Stalin and the other leaders who have never been outside the Soviet Union.

"Old Bolshevik" Litvinoff and his Revolutionary painting serve notice on all visitors to the Russian Embassy that they are dealing with a Revolutionary government. Yet the foreign policies which the Embassy reflects today are not widely different from the policies it reflected when the Czars reigned in their palace. Ambassador Litvinoff must present the same case for Russia's need of territorial security that the Czar's ambassadors presented and must quiet the same fears of Russian expansionism.



THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., HIS EXCELLENCY MAXIM LITVINOFF, GIVES HIS FIRM SMILE AND KEEN REGARD TO CAMERA OF LIFE PHOTOGRAPHER DMITRI KESSEL

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



THE STORMING OF THE WINTER PALACE

The last stroke by which the Bolsheviks seized the center of government in Petrograd (Leningrad) soon after the night Oct. 25 (Nov. 7 in our calendar), 1917, is highly dramatized.



in this painting by Surikov. It now hangs in the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The figure of the Winter Palace is at right, the Admiralty in right background, St. Isaac's Cathedral in left background. Inside, the government troops Kerensky had managed to rally some ensigns, some Cossacks, 40 Cavaliers of St. George and a shock company of

the Women's Battalion, perhaps 2,000 in all. The final capture was really an infiltration by Red sailors, soldiers and irregulars. Captor was the little-known Arsenov-Ovseychikov.

Continued on next page

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Bulbs ONLY 10¢**
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NEARLY HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD AND SOUTHWARD FROM THE POLE TO THE FRONTIERS OF INDIA, THE SOVIET UNION STRETCHES IN ONE VAST UNINTERRUPTED LAND MASS

ONE-SIXTH OF THE EARTH

PIONEERS HAVE OPENED UP THE 20TH CENTURY'S NEW WORLD

The land area of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is as big as the face of the moon. It is one-sixth of the earth's land area in a continuous belt which extends nearly halfway around the globe. On the meridian it reaches from the subtropics to the North Pole, to which the Soviet Union has recently extended its legal boundaries (see above).

From practically any geographical aspect, the dimensions of the Soviet Union are a test for the rich in-superlatives vocabulary of the U. S. citizen, whose nation is the only one that can be compared with it. Known Soviet coal reserves are on the astronomical

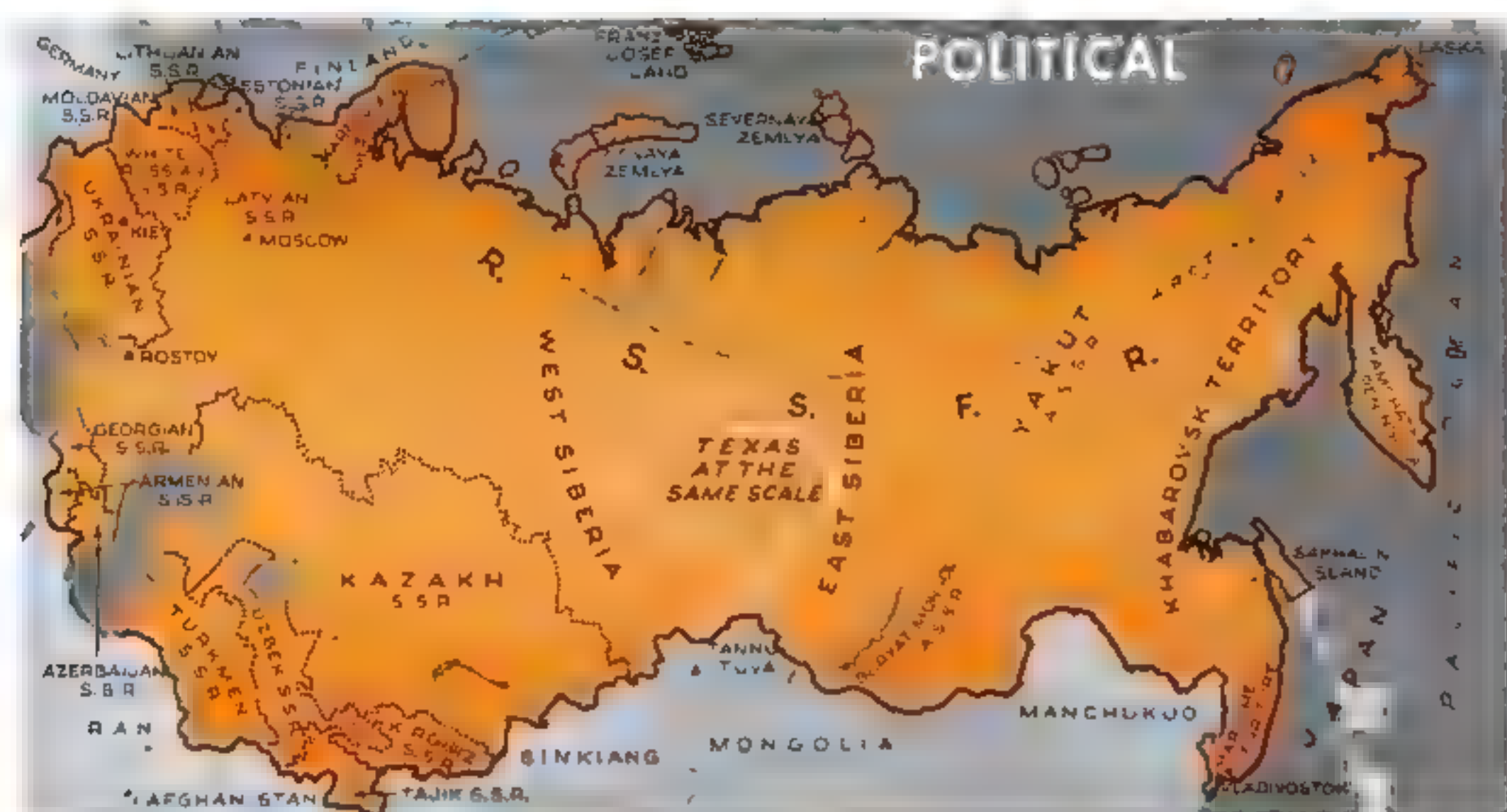
order of 1,650,000,000,000 tons (21% of the world's). Prospected oil fields total 61,000,000,000 barrels (55% of the world's), iron ore beds, 10,600,000,000 tons (20% of the world's), forest reserves, 2,500,000,000 acres (33% of the world's), largest black soil area in the world 247,000,000 acres. These facts have been established only within the last 20 years, and the land is not yet completely surveyed. Here is the 20th Century's New World.

For history to come, the most important achievement of the Russian Revolution is the abolition of the Ural barrier, which isolated Siberia as the back-

yard of European Russia. Russia and Siberia are now united in one geographical and technological unit. In the Siberian wilderness pioneers have built cities (Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Komsomolsk), tracted the land, dug mines, driven wells, laid rail lines and opened water highways (see maps on following pages). Within 20 years, mostly within the space of two Five Year Plans, they quadrupled the industrial capacity of their nation and moved its center of gravity eastward, beyond the reach of invasion from Europe. Beyond the war, they plan production on a scale worthy of their land's potential

MAPS SHOW VAST ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIRST TWO DECADES OF U. S. S. R.

In the minds of the citizens of the U. S. S. R. the unfamiliar geographical figure shown on these two pages is as sharply registered as the familiar outline of the U. S. A. is engraved in the minds of its citizens. On the same conic projection as the standard maps of the U. S. A., the Soviet Union can here be seen in its impressive entirety, its riches in population and developed resources displayed for analysis.



Member republics of the Soviet Union can be identified by the initials S.S.R. (Soviet Socialist Republic) in names. Biggest

is the Russian Soviet Socialist Federated Republic, which controls most of Siberia with its autonomous (A. S. S. R.) regions.



Most Russians live west of Urals but population is growing fast in industrial region of Siberia. U. S. S. R. popula-



New Urals region, Magnitogorsk to Sverdlovsk, mines iron ore, smelts it with Kuzbas coal. Its increased capacity has car-

ried nation through loss of Ukrainian Donbas region to Nazis. High-grade ore reserve is estimated at 10,600,000,000 tons.

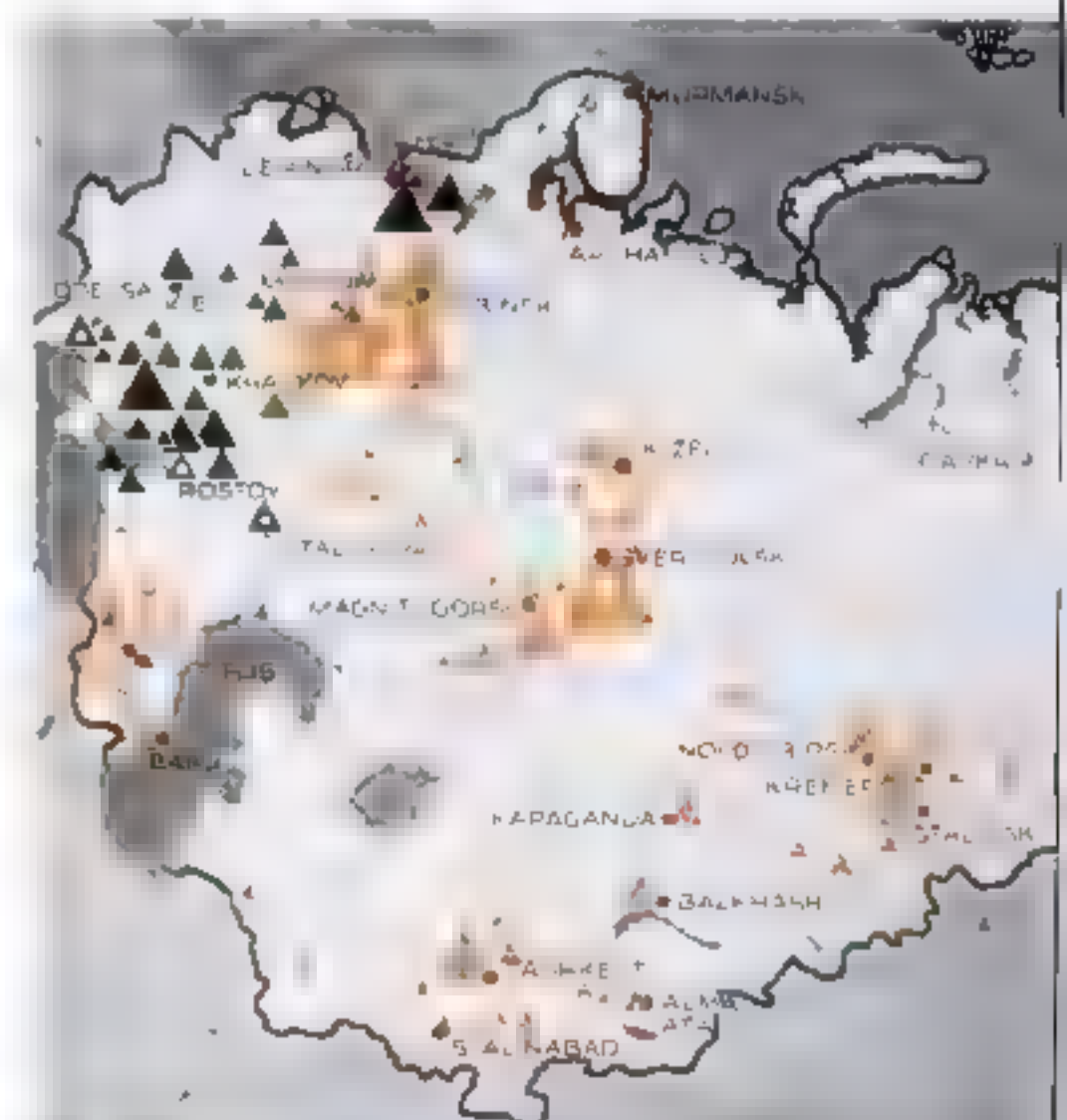


Coal production in 1938 was 132,910,000 tons compared to 309,644,000 for U. S. On 1,400-mile rail line, hup-



Moscow region, center of pre-1917 industry, was dwarfed by Don region around Dnepropetrovsk, destroyed by war. Ural-

Kuznets region in 1937 produced 28% of U. S. S. R.'s 17,730,000 tons of steel. U. S. production in 1942 was 86,000,000 tons.



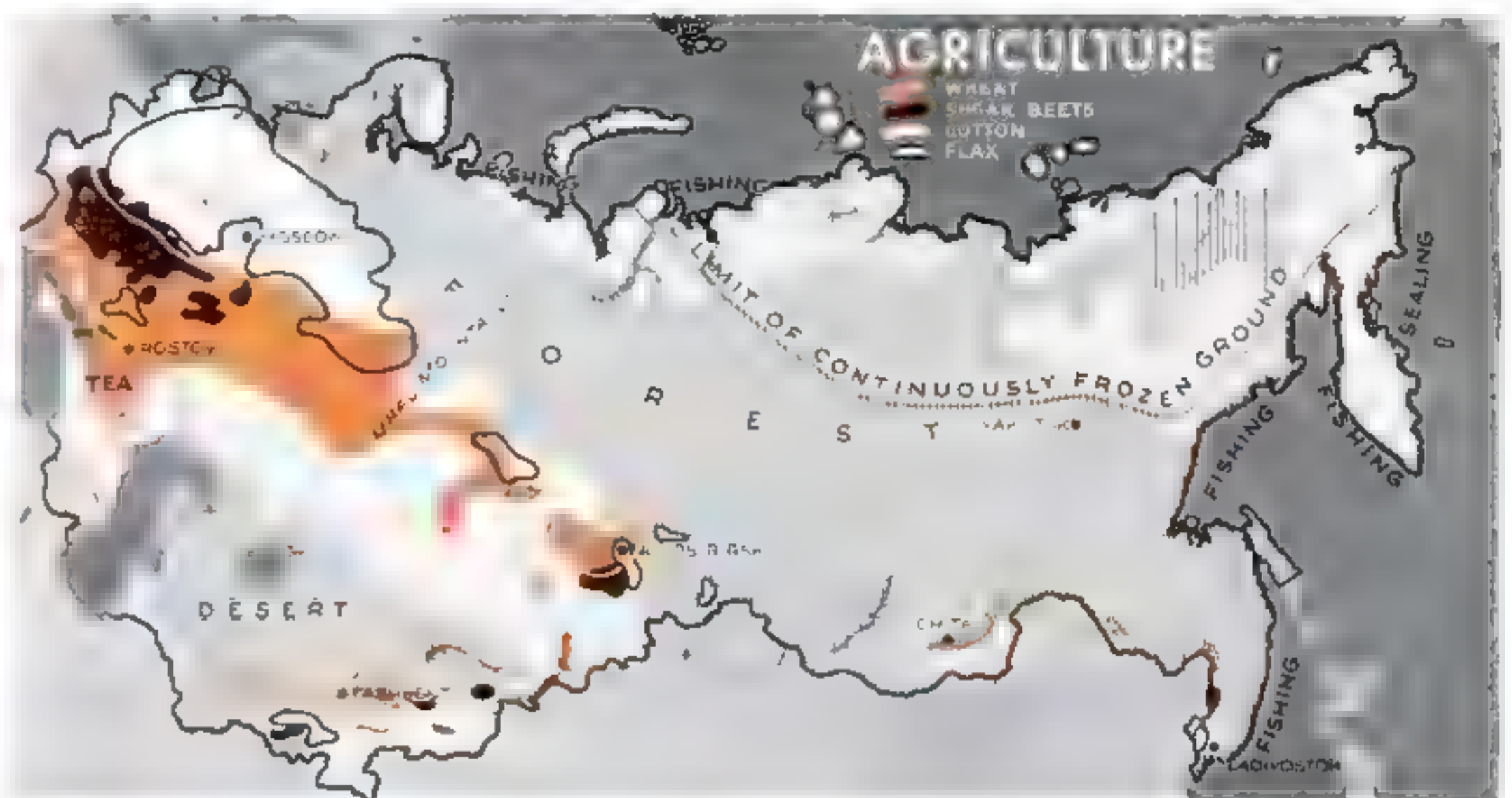
Electric power was first item in Soviet program. Instal-lations with 8,000,000 kw. capacity (4% of U. S.) are dia-

What appears on these maps is almost exclusively the achievement of the past two decades. From Imperial Russia, the Soviet Union inherited an impoverished agricultural system and an industrial machine which ranked a poor fifth in the world and imported much of its raw materials, including even coal and iron. According to a bold and thoroughly planned program, the peoples of the Soviet Union have

established a raw materials extraction, electric power, heavy fabrication and machine-tool combine which they boast is first in Europe, second only to the U. S. New cities and towns at the pit heads and power sites and industries in the rural areas have brought the 20th Century into the once-backward agricultural regions. Today the development of the U. S. S. R. is still far behind the U. S. but its future is limitless.



tion, reached 103,000,000 in 1941, after growing by over 30,000,000 in 25 years. War losses are quickly made up.



Major land belts of U. S. S. R. run east and west, with tundra on Arctic Coast, forest zone, steppe, desert and subtropical

regions from north to south. Agricultural development of Siberia faces severe hardships of dryness in south, cold in north.



per cars carry Kuzbas coal to Ural centers, Ural iron ore back to Kuzbas. Both centers operate own blast furnaces.

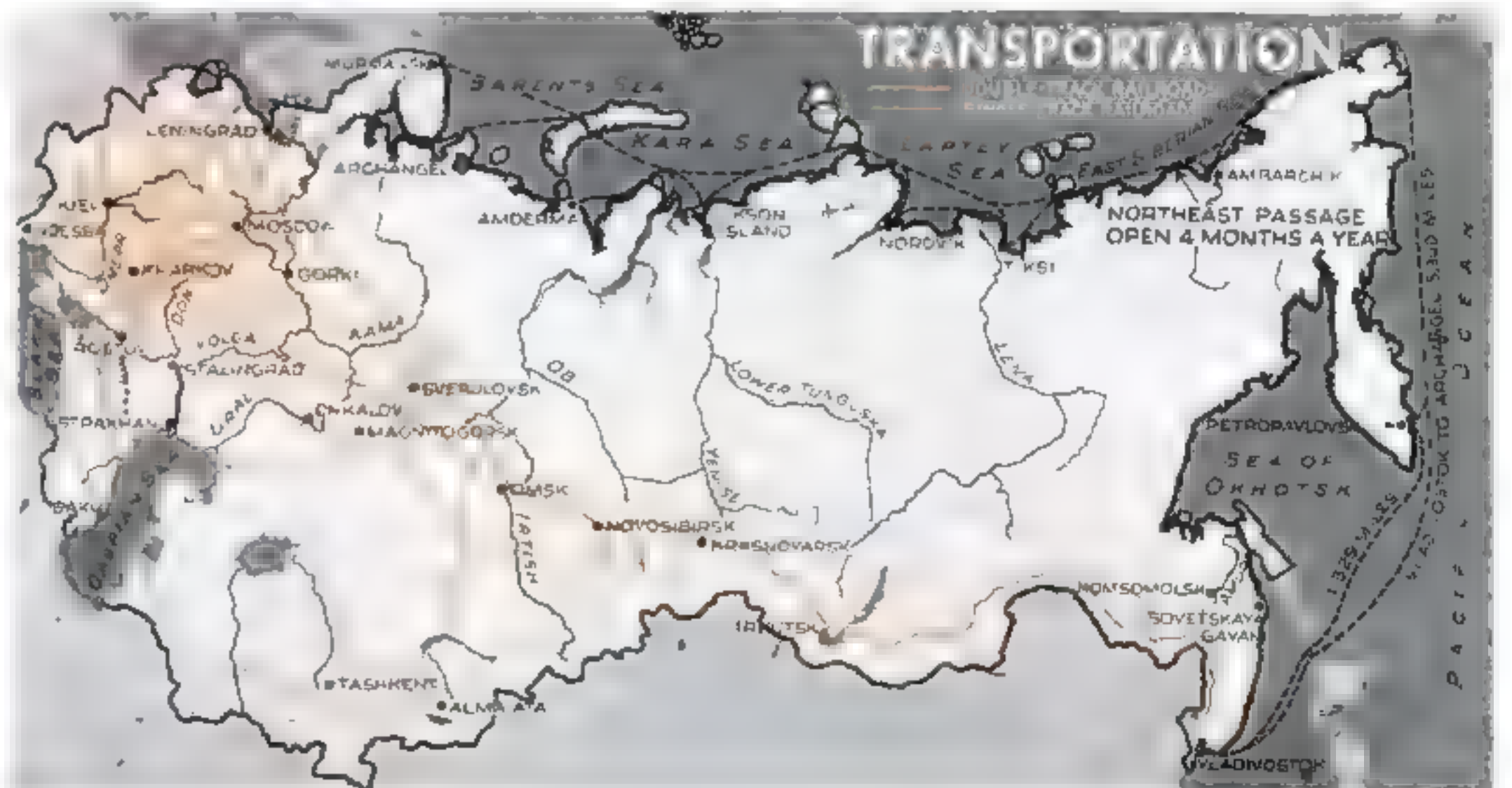


Caucasian fields, Baku and Grozny, saved from capture by winter offensive, produce 88% of U. S. S. R.'s 213,000,000-barrel

production of oil. Prospecting, not yet complete, has located 61,000,000,000-bbl. reserves. This is three times U. S. reserves.



persed though hooked together in vast power grids. Volga dam at Kuibyshev will be bigger than Grand Coulee.



Railroad lines total 60,000 miles against 237,000 in U. S. Trans-Siberian line now has double track. River stretches in black are

navigable. Rivers and canals connect Moscow to Caspian, Baltic and Barents Seas. Not shown is tight grid of air cargo lines.



OUT AMONG THE ACRES OF CABBAGES WHICH GROW IN THE FIELDS BEHIND THE HOUSES OF THE THAELMANN COLLECTIVE FARM, A FARM WOMAN TENDS THIS STAPLE RUSSIAN CROP

COLLECTIVE FARMS FEED THE NATION

Although Russia was always overwhelmingly an agricultural country, most Russians used to go hungry. Year after year crops were poor and inadequate. The land was sadly misused. Peasants worked inefficiently and without incentive, using farming methods hardly more advanced than those of the Middle Ages.

Before Russia could advance into the machine age it was necessary, first, to increase food production and, second, to get more people off the land and into industry. In 1928 the Communists decreed the end of private farms. The poorer peasants, historically individualist, were induced to join collective farms. The wealthier farmers, called kulaks, were brutally liquidated by death, exile or coercion.

There are still a few privately-owned farms in the

U. S. S. R., whose owners cannot employ help. There are 4,000 huge state farms owned by the state which hires workers just as a factory does.

Most important are the 240,000 collective farms. The one shown on these pages is the 2,500-acre Thaelmann Farm near Moscow. It is worked and controlled by its 300 farmer-members and their families. They elect their own governing body, which is responsible for fulfilling the collective's crop quotas. Sixty-five percent of the crops go to the state as taxes or rent for machinery. The rest is paid to the farmers either in produce or cash. The collective pays each farmer according to the kind and amount of work he does. Each farmer has his own house and small plot of land on which he raises some of his family's food. He actually

owns house and land. He has lifetime use of them, can pass them on to his heirs and he can sell them with the consent of the collective.

Whatever the cost of farm collectivization, in terms of human life and individual liberty, the historic fact is that it worked. By forming large farm units, the collective made possible use of farm machinery which doubled agricultural output between 1913 and 1937. In doing this, it released millions of workers for industry, bringing the U. S. S. R.'s farm population down from 77% to 40% of the country's total. Without the mechanization that made it possible for Russia's farms to feed the growing numbers of non-farm workers, Russia could not have built the industry which turned out the munitions which stopped the German Army.



GIRL PEELS POTATOES AT THE VILLAGE SPRING



FARM MANAGER KLENOV LOOKS DOWN ON THAELMANN FARM AND VILLAGE



SUKOTINA IS BOSS OF THE VEGETABLE BRIGADE



Main street of the Traelmann collective village has no paved roads or walks. But the substantial wooden houses are wired for electricity. Behind his house, each farmer has a vegetable plot which he works in his spare time. He can also keep his own cow, goat and chickens. System satisfies both socialism, which abolishes private ownership of means of production and peasant, who wants to own land.



The women work the farm now because 290 of the collective's 300 men are away to the war. Only man in this picture is a wounded soldier on sick leave from the front. He stands at the thresher feeding the harvested rice which the busy women farm workers are tossing over to him. In August, women worked from darkness to darkness to get the crop in.



The milkmaids care for the herd of 146 pedigreed cows, measuring each cow's production as it is poured into the milk cans. The milkmaids belong to the cow brigade. Farm is divided into units—cow brigade, grain brigade, vegetable brigade—each headed by a brigadier. The Traelmann collective drinks a lot of its milk, sends the rest to the big Moscow markets which also buy its vegetables.



The farm machinery is not owned by the collective. It is rented from a state-owned Machine and Tractor Station which has a large stock of farm machinery, keeps it moving from collective to collective. With its threshing machine, the Tractor Station sends along a portable transformer (foreground) which taps electric lines, feeds power to thresher.



Guns now make good use of the machines and metals that the Soviets have made and mined. Here heavy trench mortars are given final factory adjustments. Making trench mortars

is a young war industry in Russia. It was started only in November 1941. Showing shrewd engineering flexibility, munitions makers converted machine tools and coal-cutting ma-

chines to the manufacture of mortars. Small parts were made in widely separated places, shipped to central plants for final assembly. Russian mortars and guns are the equal of any.



Planes and tanks are produced in greater numbers now than ever before. Plane production in 1942 had increased 75% over 1940. Tank production had more than doubled in the same

period. The plane factory above, which makes fighter planes is near Moscow. The tank plant below is probably in Asia. In 1929, the U. S. S. R. did not have a single tank or tractor

factory. By 1936, its engineers had designed and its factories were producing the first big tanks—operating on Diesel motors. Today Russia's tanks are unsurpassed engines of war.





A GIRL WORKER FITS THE CAP TO THE TOP OF INCENDIARY BOMB. BEFORE THE WAR, ONE-THIRD OF WAR MUNITIONS WORKERS WERE WOMEN. TODAY ONE-HALF OF THEM ARE WOMEN

GREAT INDUSTRIES SUPPLY THE RED ARMY

In 1931, Stalin bluntly criticized Russia's industrial system. "We are from 30 to 100 years behind the advanced countries," he said. "We must run through this distance in ten years . . . or they will crush us."

When the ten years were up, the distance had not been entirely covered. But the way Russians had run their race surprised almost everybody. Mostly it surprised Hitler who admitted publicly that he had badly underestimated the Soviet preparations.

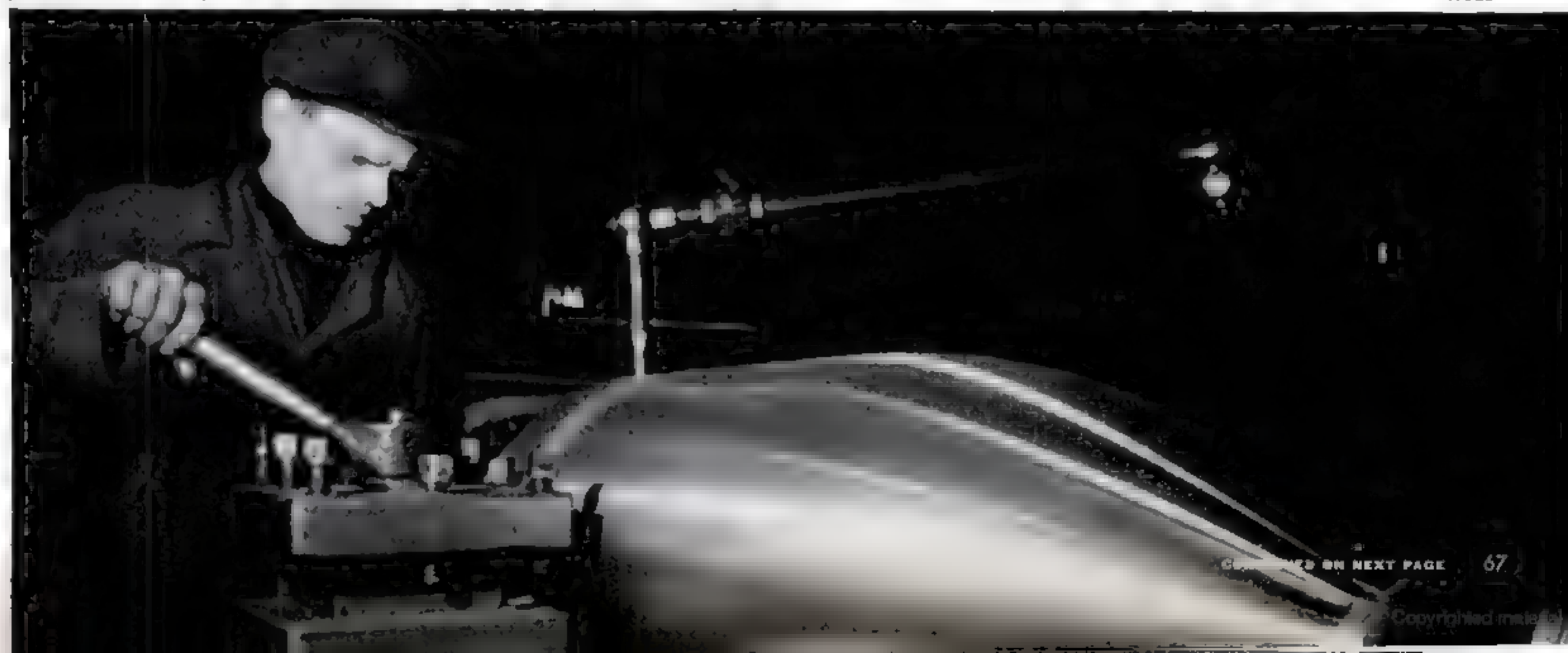
The U. S. S. R. was turned from a backward industrial country into a first-class industrial country through three five-year plans. The first plan, starting

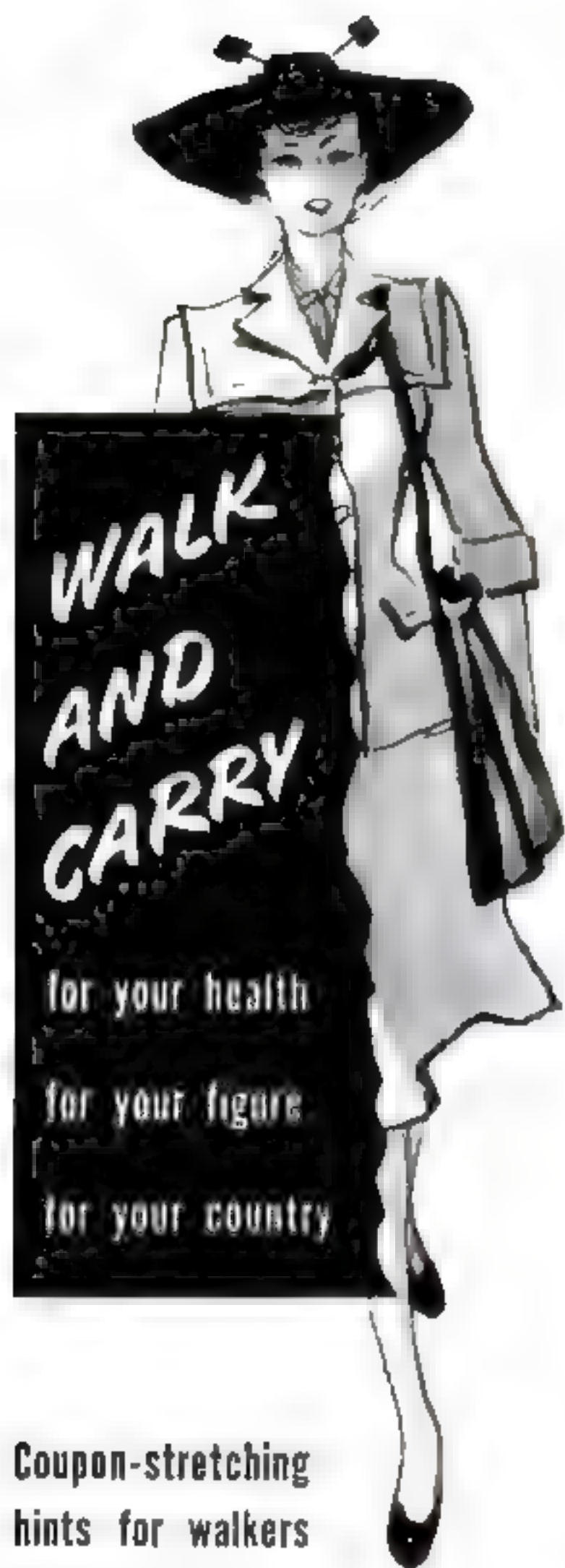
in 1928, placed the entire emphasis on heavy industry—which would turn out machines and the materials for machines. During this period, the vast Soviet building program was begun. The second plan, starting in 1933, set out to put the machines to work producing usable goods, including consumer goods. The third plan, starting in 1938, hoped to give Russians a chance to enjoy goods, leisure, culture.

The first two plans, grandiose beyond the dreams of everybody but the Russians, were generally completed. The third was not. Instead, all Soviet industries today are turning out war materials and nobody has leisure for anything.

Even with great armies of workers away at war, even with great European industrial centers captured or crippled, and 15% of its productive capacity destroyed, the Soviet Union is still a first-class industrial power. Women are doing almost every kind of work that men do, working sometimes more than a 63-hour week. Whole factories were transported to Asia. The contents of the big Kirov tank works in Leningrad, for instance, were shipped east on 20,000 railway flatcars. Backing up the whole system of Soviet industry were the huge trans-Ural factories, like those at Magnitogorsk (*see next page*), far from the western border and safe against the dangers of invasion bombing.

IN A BIG URALS PLANT, A WORKER FINISHES UP A BIG BOMB. THEORY THAT RUSSIAN WORKERS COULD NEVER DO PRECISION-MACHINE WORK HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLODED





WALK AND CARRY
for your health
for your figure
for your country

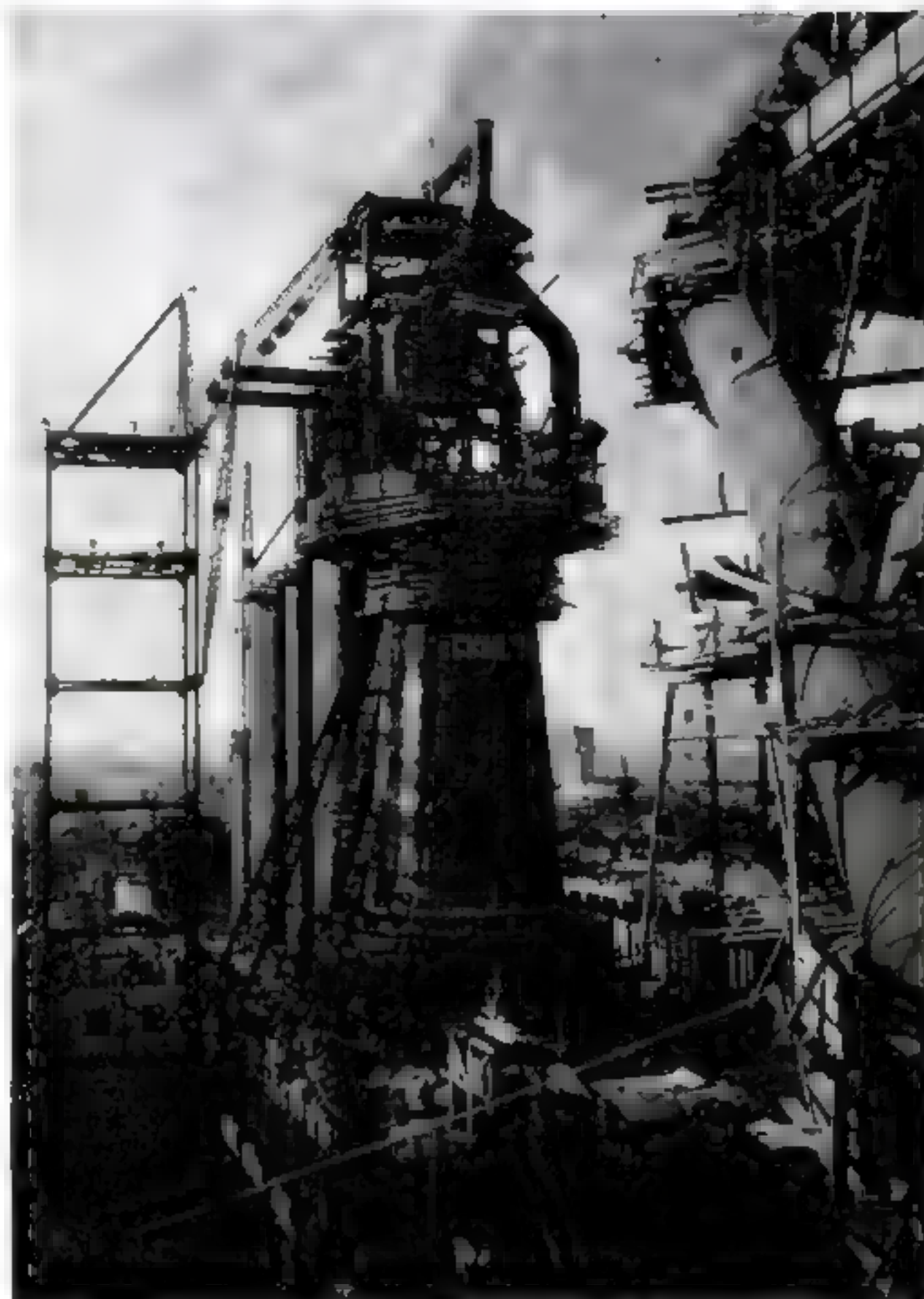
Coupon-stretching hints for walkers

1. Buy fine quality. Remember, only good shoes can take resoling. Walk-Over quality is backed by 69 years of know-how.
2. Keep shoes shined. Polish is like a "facial" for leather.
3. Rundown heels throw the shoe (and you) out of shape. Keep 'em straightened.
4. Insist on comfort. A painful pair wears you down... wastes a coupon. Walk-Over natural-fit lasts conserve your energy.
5. Get a style that's classic. This Walk-Over Promenade Ghillie comes in turban calf, blue, black. Wear it this year and next.

Walk-Over prices \$8.95 to \$12.95.
Geo. E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.



WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women



The building of Magnitogorsk was monumental job. Photograph, taken a dozen years ago, shows construction on huge coke ovens. U. S. engineers designed plant.

MAGNITOGORSK IS AN EPIC

In the 1920's, the Soviet Union made the historic decision to build industrial centers in Asia. In the 1930's the Russian people made a historic effort, built the plants which keep Russia's war machine moving.

Before 1930, Magnitogorsk was a deserted, unpopulated place behind the Urals in Western Siberia. Near it was a "magnetic mountain" which was 50' of iron ore. By 1932, an army of 200,000 workers were building a tremendous steel plant. Some workers came because they were young and enthusiastic, some because they were hungry, some because they were exiled kulaks. They were badly clothed, fed, housed. In the long Siberian winter, working high on scaffoldings at 50° below zero, they froze and fell off. In the hot summer they sweated at 120° above, fainted and fell off. Hardly any workers were skilled. Their foremen fumbled, their superiors bickered. Doggedly, heroically, the work went on. The first blast furnace began operating in 1932. Today, the great Magnitogorsk mill turns out iron, steel, chemicals, is the biggest and most important source of pig iron in the whole U.S.S.R.



The old Magnitogorsk was set on a barren plain, visited only by the restless Kirgiz tribesmen and their camels. They were quickly put to work bringing supplies.



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For that one-in-a-million feeling wear PERMA-LIFT and look like a million, too. A miracle happens at the base of the bra-cup where a patented cushion inset softly lifts your bosom, holds that firm rounded contour, never becomes limp or lax through seasons of washing and wear. Kiss the bras good-bye that put red ridges on your pretty shoulders. There's neither bone, bulk nor pull in PERMA-LIFT's gentle support. Bra and Bandeau styles \$1.25 to \$2.50. Long-Line models, \$2 to \$3. Write Ruth Stone, 1153 West Congress Street, Chicago, for name of nearest corsetiere, if yours hasn't PERMA-LIFT.

Perma-lift
LONG-LINE BRASSIERES BY
Hickory

"THE LIFT THAT NEVER LETS YOU DOWN"



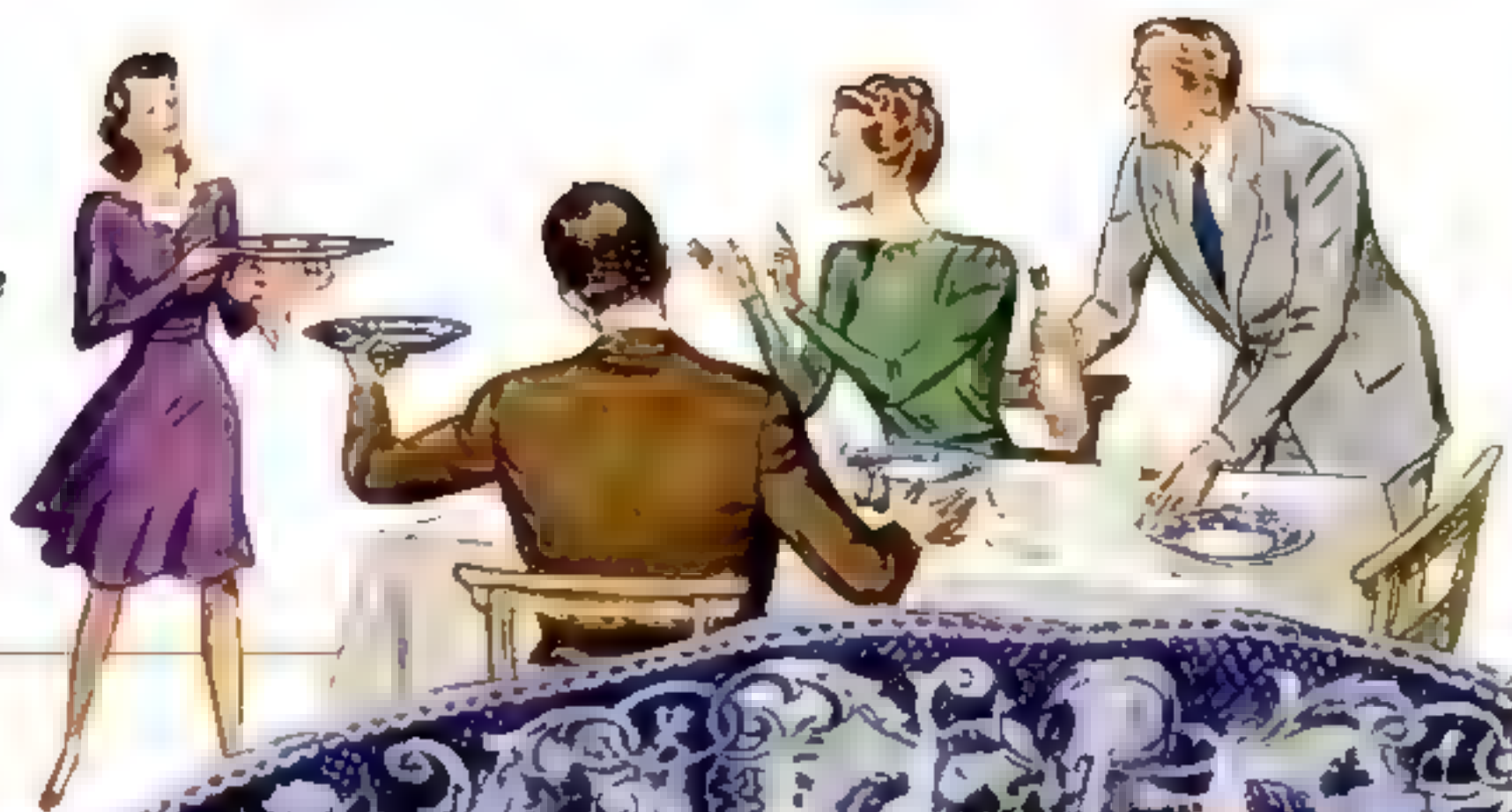
You're Proud of Them...

SHIP 'N' SHORE
FIGURE-LINE FIT
SHIRTS AND BLOUSES

and all America is proud of you! You used to be a god-about, but now you're on the job... fresh-faced, clear-eyed prettier than ever in your SHIP 'N' SHORE Shirts, famous for "Figure-Line Fit" Style illustrated in Sanforized Cotton Shirting (fabric shrinkage less than 1%, About \$3.29, at your favorite store. Others to \$2.25

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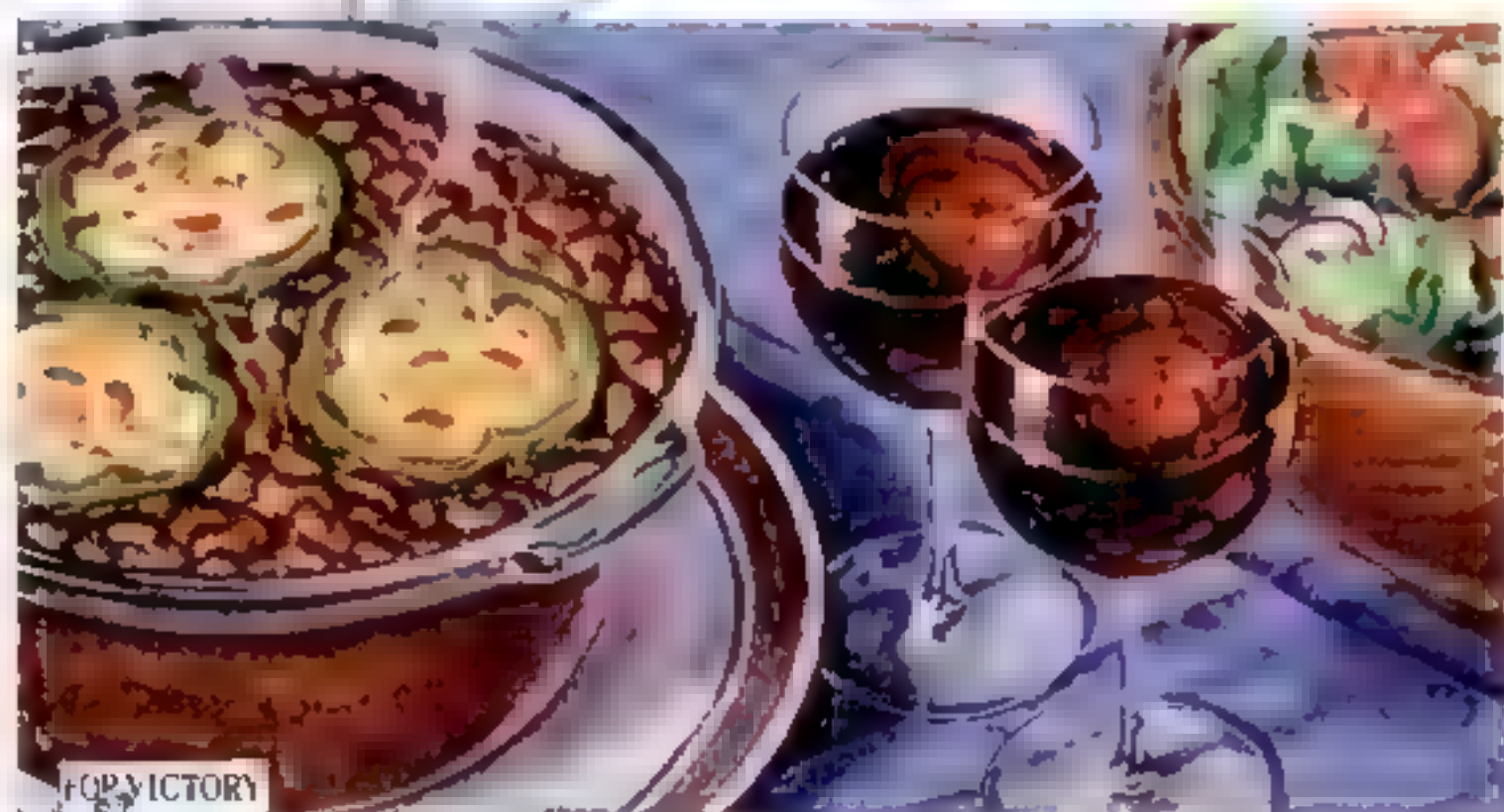
To be neighborly, keep on inviting friends to your dinner table...and brighten these wartime meals with the moderate goodness of wine. Such friendliness helps maintain morale



It's a Lenten dinner, it's a war dinner, it's a swell dinner! Serve baked or broiled fish with glasses of chilled golden Sauterne or pale Rhine Wine. And with this special wine sauce. Melt 2 tbsps. margarine, add 2 tbsps. flour; stir in 1 cup water, 2 bouillon cubes. Cook, stirring until smooth. Add 2 cloves, 1 bay leaf, simmer 10 minutes. Strain. Add ½ cup Sauterne Wine, ¼ cup diced celery or 1 tbsp. minced parsley. Reheat and serve. Makes 1¼ cups sauce.



WINE does wonders for wartime foods



Serve this bean casserole main dish with a green salad and glasses of full-bodied red Burgundy Wine. Make your bean casserole this way. Cook 1 chopped onion in 4 tbsps. meat fryings; add 2 tbsps. brown sugar (or molasses or syrup), ½ cup catsup, and ½ cup Burgundy Wine. Add 4 cups drained cooked kidney beans, mix well, and place in casserole. Top with rings of green pepper with grated cheese inside. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Serves 4 to 6.

WHEN you sit around your table and share a wartime meal with friends, it does something for you. You find you can work harder next day. So can the folks who've been to your house for dinner.

You needn't worry about what there is to eat when you ask friends over. Out of what is available good meals aplenty are still to be had. The main dishes shown here are typical.

Notice that these dishes are made with a little wine. And made to be served with glasses of the same good wine at table. That's sensible. For many generations, in times of trial and crisis, free people have used wine to perk up wartime menus. Wine brings out good flavor. Builds good fellowship with its moderate, heart-warming cheer.

We wine growers invite you to try these war meals with wine and know for yourself. For other war-menus and main dishes made with wine, write the Wine Advisory Board, 85 Second St., San Francisco.

- Your dealer will gladly help you select wines for home serving. When you dine out, ask your waiter to suggest a sound enjoyable wine from his cellar

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ORMANDY

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in Victor Red Seal recording of Richard Strauss' masterpiece, *FIN HEDENLIEBEN*, that is also highly recommended for *Gramophone* and *Fortune*.
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The enchanting album that parents buy for their children and wear out themselves. Puck's full symphony orchestra, *GRYLLS, PETER AND THE WOLF*. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Sergei Koussevitzky.
Richard Hale, Narrator.
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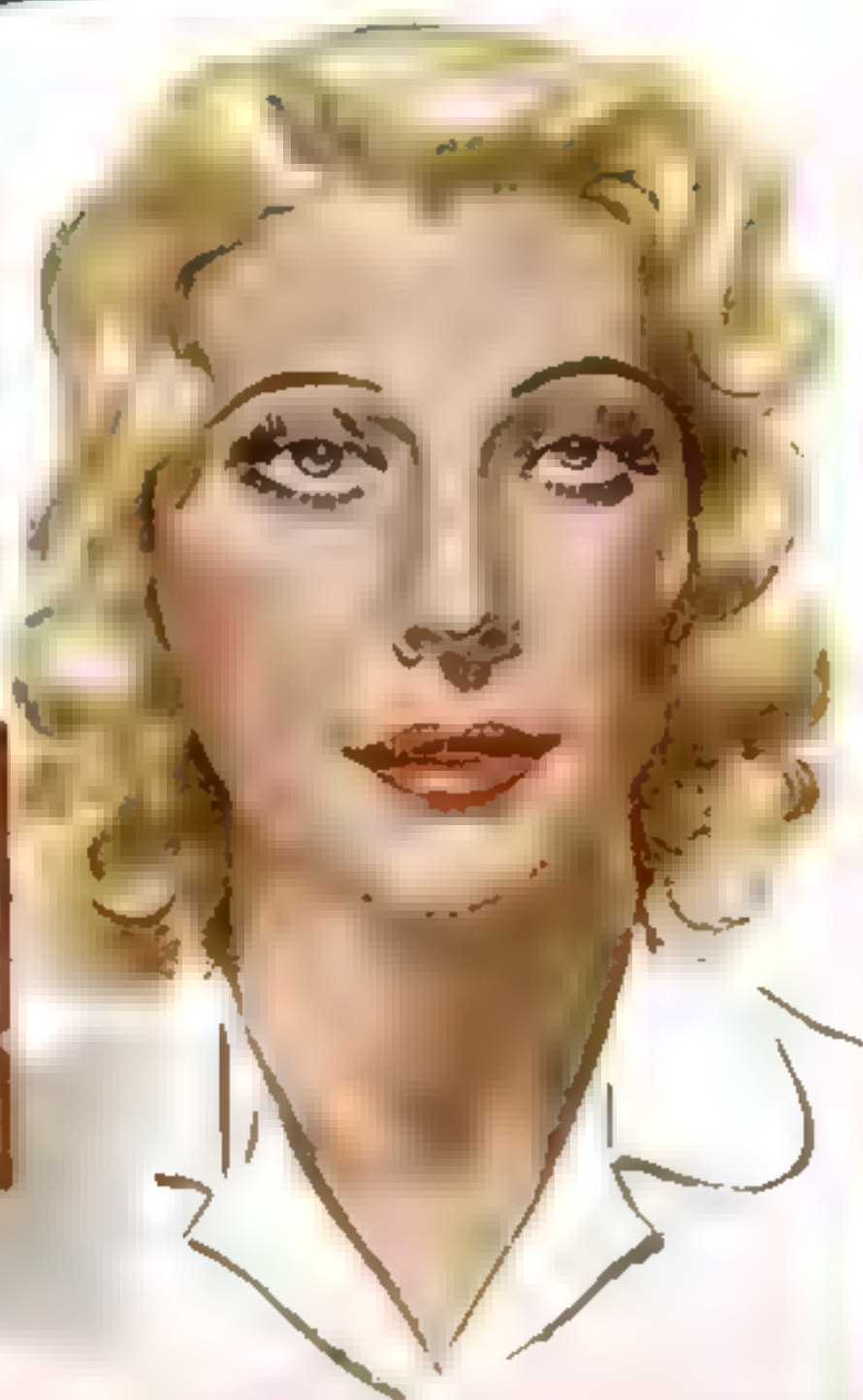
Also hear the Koussevitzky young Debussy's *LA MER* with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
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A Korjus masterpiece: Strauss' *TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS*. Josef Sauer, Violin Soloist, with MGM Orchestra, Nat W. Frieson, Conductor.
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The incomparable belle virtuosity of the late Eugene Feller-mann still lives in a superb recording of Richard Strauss' one poem, *DON QUIXOTE*. With the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor.
Victor Album DM 610...\$5.00*

Another Feller-mann immortal: Beethoven's *SCHUFOMO* with Stock-wick and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
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Starting ATTRACTIONS FOR APRIL

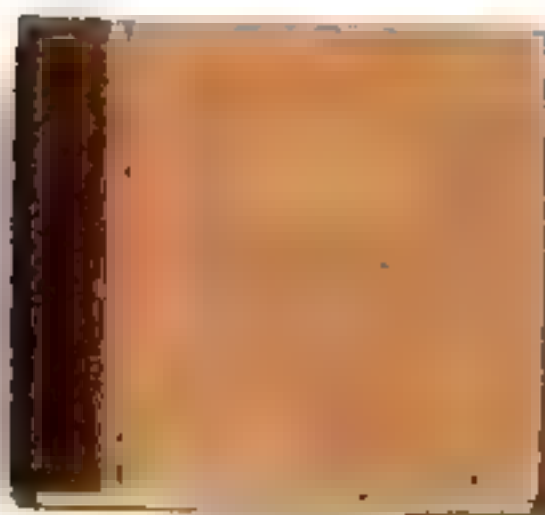
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NEGRO SPIRITUALS is a completely outstanding album for the breath-taking, yet unaffected beauty of Dorothy Maynor's singing. The album features the Male Chorus that accompanies her. Eight sides.

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By all means, hear Miss Maynor's lovely famous recording of DEPLIS LE JOUR—original.

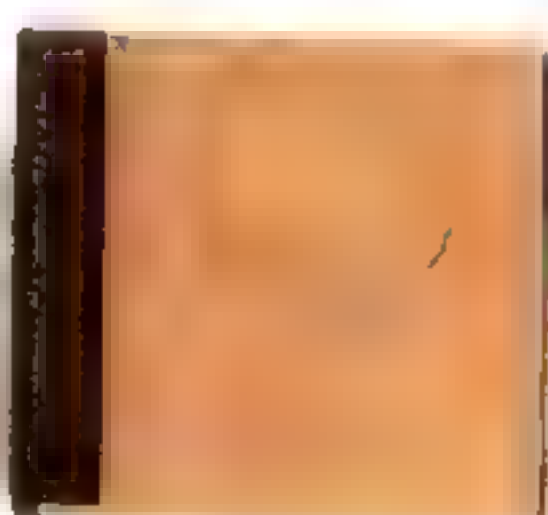
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In the STEPHEN FOSTER ALBUM, Richard Crooks sings with lyric beauty priceless melodies, such as Old Folks at Home, My Old Kentucky Home, Ol' Susanna, Ol' Black Joe by Victor's best loved troubadour. With The Brunswick Male Quartet, Ralph Courlet, Harry Schust, and Frank L. Felt at the piano. Victor Album M-551 . . . \$1.50

See next column of page for Mr. Crooks' latest release.



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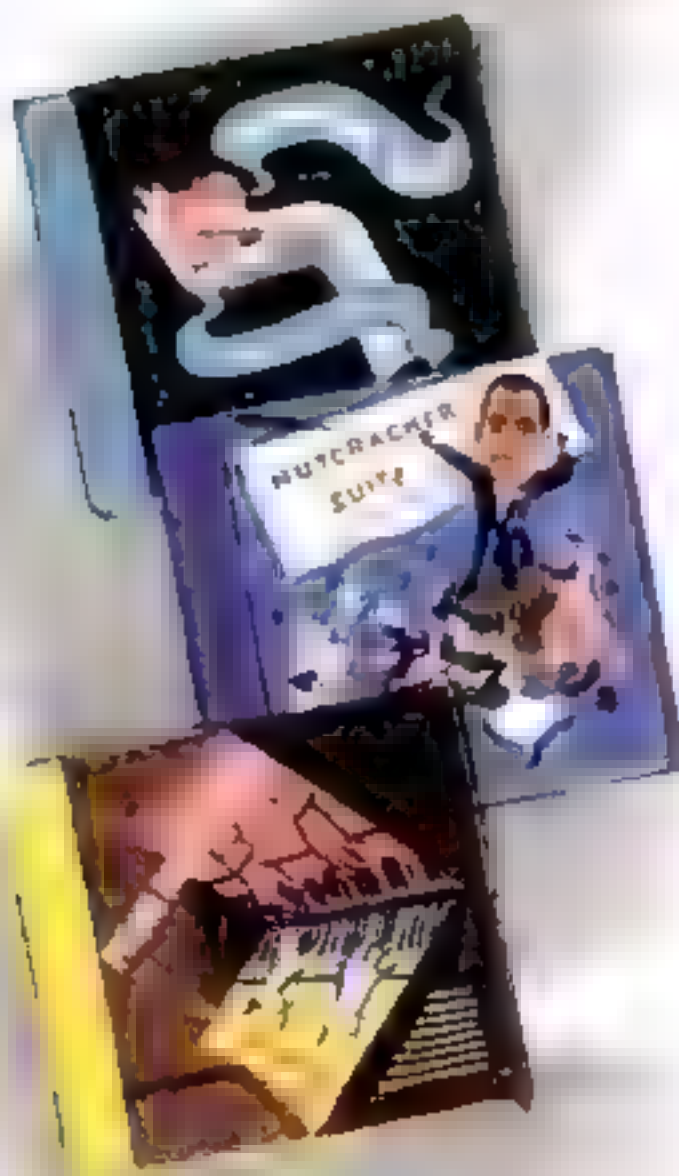
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- Significant quantity of Niacin.




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Ask war workers! Many men and women who do vital war work drink HEMO! They need *their* vitamins every day... and they like 'em the HEMO way! So will you!

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IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!



RUSSIAN THEATER TAKES PART IN WAR EFFORT

The Russian people, theatrical themselves, are among the greatest lovers of the drama in the world. No city is without its own repertory theater. Interest in the drama is universal, ranging from Sheridan's *School for Scandal* to Tchaikovsky's classic opera, *Eugene Onegin*. Shakespeare is very popular. Although Moscow is still the center of dramatic activity, elaborate national theaters flourish in Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaidzhan and other republics.

Today the Soviet theater is mobilized and together with the cinema and ballet is playing an important role in the war effort. During the siege of Moscow all theaters were evacuated, but last fall, with the Nazis less than 100 miles away, the Maly (Little) Theater reopened with *The Patriotic War of 1812*, based on Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. Wherever battles are fought the theater brigade is right behind with its songs, sketches and historical productions (see bottom picture).

One troupe, performing before an anti-aircraft battery, was caught in an air raid, saw two enemy planes shot down by members of the audience.

The Red Army has its own theater group and theaters. Director Popov says of one production: "We performed in a battered barn, half of which was camouflaged. Loud applause drowned the rattle of enemy mortar bombs exploding nearby. Twice we saw our audience off to battle and met them a few hours later."



RUSSIAN PRODUCTIONS INCLUDE MANY ENGLISH PLAYS. HERE IS A SCENE FROM THE MOSCOW ART THEATER'S PRESENTATION OF SHERIDAN'S SATIRE, "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"



SCENE FROM RUSSIAN OPERA, "EUGENE ONEGIN," WRITTEN BY TCHAIKOVSKY WITH A LIBRETTO BY PUSHKIN. RUSSIANS REGARD THIS AS FINE EXAMPLE OF THEIR CULTURE



AT THE FRONT, RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WATCH PERFORMANCE OF "SUVOРОВ," PRESENTED BY THE CENTRAL THEATER OF THE RED ARMY. PLAY TELLS LIFE OF CZARIST GENERAL

THE SOVIET THEATER

The Soviet theater is only 26 years old. Yet today it stands among the leaders in the world's drama. Subsidized by the Government, the theater movement has swept across the country, found enthusiasts everywhere. At the beginning of the war there were thousands of theater groups including more than 800 permanent companies. Trade unions, factories, collective and state farms have their own dramatic societies. Most cities have ornate opera houses, other theaters range from crude halls to massive opera houses like the Bolshoi in Moscow where the best seats cost half the price of a good dinner.

Moscow is the dramatic center of Russia, has 40 theaters, ten of which are still open. Here are the Moscow Art Theater, the Maly (Little) Theater, the Vakhtangov. These are repertory, presenting 10 to 14 plays in a season before going on tour. During the summer, Moscow is the scene of national theater festivals at which more than 50 national minorities present their folk drama.

Every kind of play is seen in the U. S. S. R. from presentations like *Camille* to operas of Wagner and Bizet. *Rose Marie*, an American operetta, has been playing in Moscow for 17 years. On this page LIFE pictures productions which show a cross-section of Russian playwriting. They range from the classics and historical plays to modern folk dramas and vehicles of propaganda.



Napoleon rants in scene from *The Patriotic War of 1812* now playing at Maly Theater in Moscow. This play, based on Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace*, is a great favorite with playgoers, shows Russians' love of historical drama. Russian plays are long; *1812* lasts for four hours.



Stalin prize play, *Liubov Jaroslava* is often presented at the famous Moscow Art Theater. Produced by People's Artist Nemirovich-Danchenko, plot revolves around conflict of personal and social factors during Russia's Civil War when Soviet power was growing.



"The Three Sisters" by Chekhov, great classic of Russian drama, is playing at Moscow Art Theater. Same play is currently being presented on Broadway by Katharine Cornell. Both Russian and American versions are new interpretations of a play written over 40 years ago.

THE SOVIET CINEMA

The Hollywood of Russia was a Moscow suburb until the Nazis bombed the studios and forced the companies to evacuate to Alma-Ata, 125 miles from the Chinese frontier. Here Russia's top-flight producers, Sergei Eisenstein and Vsevolod Pudovkin are continuing to make historical films which are the most popular in the Soviet Union. Pudovkin, an actor-producer, came to fame in 1930 when he produced *Mother*. Based on Gorky's book, it has the distinction of *Birth Of a Nation* in the U. S. Eisenstein, Stalin Prize Laureate, has produced such famous movies as *Potemkin* and *Alexander Nevsky* (see right). His newest will be *Iran the Terrible*. On pages 92-97 LIFE uses pictures from some of these great historical movies to help tell the story of Russian history.

Documentary films like *Moscow Strikes Back* and *Siege of Leningrad* have won acclaim both in Russia and the U. S. The latest is *One Day of War* (released in the U. S. by the *March of Time*), which cost the lives of 30 out of the 160 cameramen assigned to photograph scenes both at home and at the front lines during a single day of the war. With the battle cry of one director, "Every film is a blow at the enemy," the Russians are today producing motion pictures 24 hours a day, find them the most effective of propaganda weapons.



On location in Russia, Sergei Eisenstein (right) directs "battle on ice" scene for his well-known picture *Alexander Nevsky*. Place called for was Lake Peipus in 1242, when thousands of medieval knights in armor, led by Prince Alexander Yaroslavich Nevsky, fought against invading



A national theater production, *Arshin Mal Alan* was presented in Moscow as part of the Azerbaidshan 10-day festival. A musical comedy by Gadzhibekov, plot is based on the wedding customs of the people of the republic.



"Mashenka", a typical contemporary comedy, is given at Mossoviet Theater. With a 15-year-old as heroine, it deals with the training of human character, favorite Russian theme, by showing the development of a girl's mind.



Tentons and routed them from the land. Filming of the battle, planned for December, was done in July by converting a 30,000-square-meter area into a mock sea field. Picture when finished won the Order of Lenin for Eisenstein.



When 7 years old, William L. Douglas was "bound out" to his uncle, a shoemaker. Day after day he begged shoes in an attic, determined to learn the shoemaker's craft.

AND YOU CAN SEE THE DIFFERENCE TODAY IN W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

The story of W. L. Douglas is a story of perseverance and of plain hard work. For he had one ambition—to make *fine shoes*. He learned his craft through years of struggle. Yes, there's a lifetime of knowing how in every W. L. Douglas shoe you buy. That's why you like them the instant you slip them on. Like their feel, their looks, their honest durability and character.

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Another Monarch Tandem for hard working Americans

... A leisure coat with vest of suede

HAVE YOU ever wanted to wear a restful, relaxing leisure coat when it was too cool to go without a vest? Of course you have... but what could you do?... then? Now it's different... for Monarch has created a new sensible, practical combination... a leisure coat with vest. The two garments shown are a smart all-wood coat in tones of camel and chocolate (The Pastime) with vest of suede leather (The Chief). Other equally handsome leisure coats also available... and either vest or coat sold separately if desired. Go to a Monarch dealer... look for the Monarch label... for Monarch has stood for "better outdoor garments" for nearly 50 years.

Write The Monarch Manufacturing Co., 333 E. Chicago St., Milwaukee, for name of retailer in your community



Makers of leather and fabric jackets for men and boys. Fingertip and leisure coats.





BOGULUBSKAYA, 23 YEARS OLD, IS ONE OF SEVERAL DOZEN TOP-NOTCH SOLOISTS OF THE MOSCOW BALLET. WHEN SHE MADE HER DEBUT AT 15 JOSEPH STALIN WAS IN THE AUDIENCE

THE BALLET

LIFE OF A PERFORMER IN RUSSIANS' FAVORITE ART

Marianne Bogulubskaya (*above*) performs to an audience such as artists dream of. From the high commissars in the boxes to the star-struck little girls in the balcony, the balletomanes of Moscow are the world's best judges of her art.

Russians regard the ballet as a supreme expression of their culture. No less than 30 Soviet cities support their own companies. To cities that have no ballet, some company pays an annual visit. The ballerinas even travel on State and Collective Farm circuits and,

during the war, take their shows up to the front. When a bomb landed on Moscow's Big Theater, the ballet simply moved to another theater a few blocks away and during the siege kept on playing nightly while the Germans were pounding at the city's suburbs.

As a ballerina, Bogulubskaya belongs to the select group of artists who enjoy prestige and salaries high as and higher than those of top officials. As the pictures on the following pages show, she leads a hard-working professional life and does her part in Moscow's war effort.



Audience rises to applaud ballet in Moscow theater where ballet performances have been held since Big Theater was bombed. This is typical pre-Revolution theater.



Before practice mirror backstage, ballerinas put last touches on make-up. Top ballerinas make four thousand rubles (\$800) per month, are pensioned on retirement.



At Choreography School, from which she graduated in 1937, Bogusluskaya performs for pupils. These little girls attend ballet faithfully, cheer wildly for ballerinas.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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Why is it you get such a cool, even and mellow smoke from REVELATION? Where does all that fragrance come from—that gentle, no-bite mildness? It's

REVELATION's five superb tobaccos—marvelously blended and cut! Each ripe tobacco lends its own rich flavor! Yet —all that goodness is only 15¢!

"MIXTURES" OF 1 OR 2 TOBACCOS CAN'T TOUCH REVELATION!

LEFT: Ordinary mixture . . . 1-cut tobacco mats down—keeps heat—causes saggy heel and "sour" pipe!

RIGHT: REVELATION Five different cuts pack perfectly—pipe "breathes"—burns cool and sweet!

BURLEY (Cool burning), **VIRGINIA** (Rich body), **CAROLINA** (Adds sparkle), **LATAKIA** (Spicily aromatic flavor), **PERIQUE** (Champagne of tobaccos).

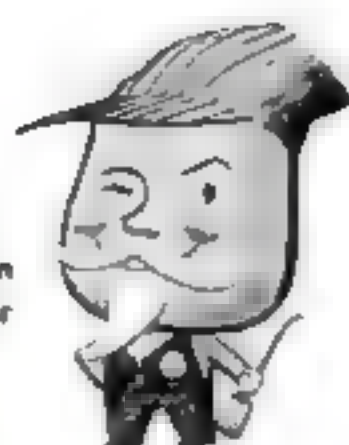
A Product of PHILIP MORRIS



Kernel Wheat
gives full body



Kernel Rice
keeps 'em tender





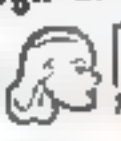
Kernel Corn
adds flavor



Kernel Rye
lands special tong

Put the "Prod" in Production
with a platter o' Pillsbury's
"4-Kernel" Pancakes!



... and pass the "4-Kernel" pancakes! These Pillsbury pancakes are hearty, happy eatin' at wartime meals! And how that exclusive "4-Kernel" flavor  does tickle the taste! It's Pillsbury's own special method of combining corn, wheat, rye, and rice that's made these "cakes" famous for flavor! And with a stack or two or three of steamin'  Pillsbury pancakes in your eatin' system, you can knock out the work, you can laugh at the weather! Make sure right now that the grocery list  includes Pillsbury's Pancake Flour!

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Pillsbury's PANCAKE FLOUR

Have you tried Pillsbury's
Buckwheat Pancake Flour lately?



First "E" award in milling industry
to Pillsbury's Springfield, Ill., Mill



Ballerina (continued)



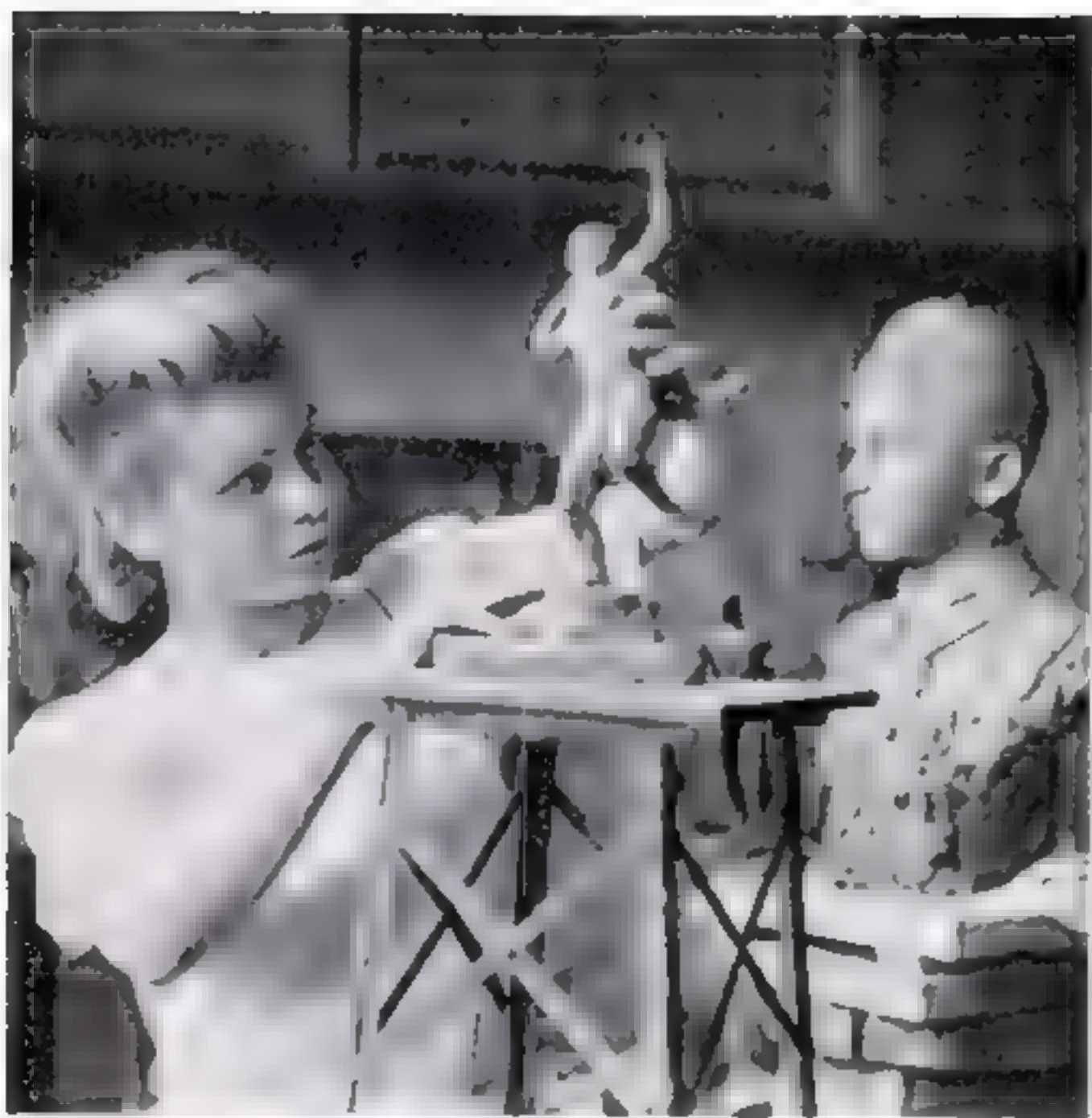
Wounded soldier is cheered by visit from Bogulubskaya. She and other ballerinas devotedly make such visits and also dance at forward airfields and at front lines.



A fine marksman, Bogulubskaya poses with rifle for picture, taken by Pravda's Photographer Anzersky. Every park of culture and rest features a shooting gallery.



From street woodpile Bogulubskaya takes her share. Loss of Donbas coal fields forced shutdown of central heating. Wood was brought in and dumped in streets.



Amateur sculptress, Bogulubskaya here models figure of female shot-putter. Her favorite sport is swimming. Housework and sewing fill what is left of her spare time.

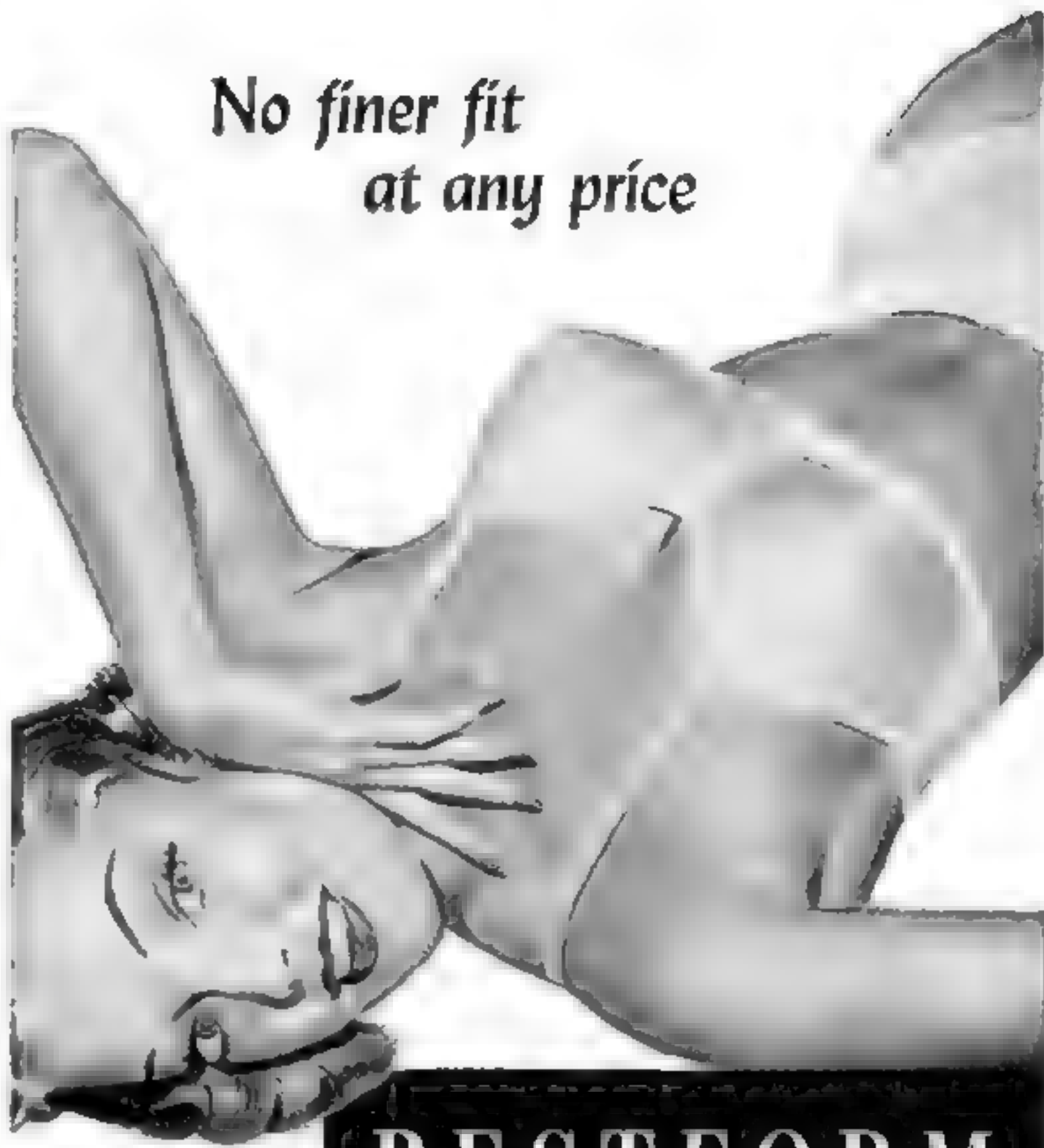


At school piano, Bogulubskaya plays measure for pupils. She was reared in cultured tradition of intelligentia: her father was a professor at Academy of Science.



In three-room apartment, which she shares with another girl, Bogulubskaya relaxes with a book on studio couch. Ballet school gave her good general education.

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at any price



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ARE YOU A SLAVE TO GRAY HAIR?

(don't you know that Clairol gives other women glorious freedom?)

Do you feel shut out of things, forgotten, lonely . . . literally imprisoned because of your "old-looking" gray hair?

Then you're your own worst enemy! Other women indignantly reject telltale gray. They won't let it build a barrier between them and life—chain them to the firends and the rocking chair long before their time. Serenely beautiful, they are a vital part of the busy, exciting world of today. And you can share their freedom . . . "naturally, with Clairol," the original shampoo tint.

Clairol unlocks the door to young-looking hair—does it so subtly no one knows. And once you adopt it, once

you seem to see your own youthful hair amazingly re-born, your one regret will be that you didn't use Clairol years ago.

Unlike harsh, old-fashioned dyes or artificial-looking imitation shampoo tints, Clairol color-conditions your hair with shining highlights; gives it tones so true and transparent they rival Nature's own. Modern women adopt it with confidence, just as they do lipstick and rouge.

Know the happiness and self-confidence that come with the sudden discovery that you are young-looking again! It's so easy. Depend on genuine Clairol to do this for you. And remember—better beauty shops will never substitute.

Make that appointment for your Clairol treatment now.



CLAIROL KEEPS YOUR SECRET

Because it completely avoids that tell tale "dye" look of old-fashioned methods NO OTHER PRODUCT gives such natural-looking results

CLAIROL IS QUICK . . . It cleanses, conditions and permanently colors every visible gray hair all at the same time. Takes little longer than ordinary shampoos.

CLAIROL IS DEPENDABLE . . . Each of Clairol's 23 natural looking shades is laboratory-controlled, produced under the supervision of skilled specialists. Clairol shades are uniform, always assuring a perfect match.

FREE! "11 Secrets of Beautiful Hair" Fascinating booklet by a hair specialist tells you how to bring out the full beauty and radiance of your hair. Just write: Clairol, Inc., Dept. L-8, P. O. Box 1465, Stamford, Conn.

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The Original Shampoo Tint

CAUTION—USE ONLY AS DIRECTED ON THE LABEL



Sidewalk bookstall is as common a Moscow sight as a fruit-drink stand in New York. Readers keep stocks at a bare minimum. Biggest sellers are classics, like Leo Tolstoy (21,000,000 since Revolution), Gorky (38,000,000 since Revolution). Favorite U. S. writers in translation are Jack London, Pearl Buck, John Steinbeck, Sinclair Lewis, Upton Sinclair and Richard Wright.



Readers queue up at newsstand for insufficient press runs of Moscow's two big dailies, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, restricted by paper and press capacity to about 1,700,000 daily circulation each. Wall newspapers, posted in factories, subway stations, public buildings, help circulate news. People also get news by radio (3,000,000 sets) and by loudspeakers wired to central stations.

100,000,000 HAVE LEARNED TO READ AND WRITE

During the past two decades, 100,000,000 citizens of the U.S.S.R. have learned to read and write. Against the 75% illiteracy of Imperial Russia, the Soviet Union now claims a literacy of more than 80%. It is to this feat in human engineering that the Soviet Government owes a large measure of its technological progress and, in equal measure, the unity and conviction that have bound the people together through the war.

With this sudden expansion in the reading public, the printing presses of the U.S.S.R. have never caught up. Newspaper circulation has increased twentyfold over 1913, magazine circulation by an even greater multiple and, since the Revolution, 6,000,000,000 books have been printed. But readers queue up at the newsstands, pass on magazines from hand to hand, and extend the circulation of each book, pamphlet, magazine and newspaper by reading aloud to one another. Through the gift of literacy the people have been able to learn their jobs and take their places in the new and complex industrial society created by the Revolution.

The Soviet education system considers the whole populace, young and old, to be its pupils. Every shop, factory and farm of any size doubles as a school. Teachers pursue reindeer herds into the Arctic by sledge, and tent with the harvest hands on the steppes.

Under the Soviet policy of preserving cultural autonomies, the curriculum involves teaching in Uzbek, Armenian, Tadzhik and 70-odd other languages.

For the young, schooling is now compulsory from the ages of 8 to 13. Since the chief aim has been the production of technical experts, education at the high-school and college level is guided by the commissariat under which the student will work.

Training in the professions follows the same pattern. Future bureaucrats attend the Party's own colleges. Future doctors go to school under the Commissariat of Health, whose faculty can boast such figures as Orbeli and Stern in physiology, Burdenko in surgery, Filatov in ophthalmology. Plant technologists may study in the Academy of Agriculture laboratory under Lysenko, who shares Michurin's fame as a Soviet Burbank. World-renowned in the field of pure research is the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science, with Peter L. Kapitza, Nobel laureate physicist, A. N. Krylov, mathematician, V. A. Obruchev, geologist, V. A. Engelhardt, biochemist, on its staff. Closest approach to a U. S. liberal arts education is in institutions like the Pedagogical Institute in Moscow which functions as teachers college under the Commissariat of Education.

In the Leningrad and Moscow Lenin libraries (among

the seven largest in the world), in the Moscow Literary Museum, in hundreds of museums and libraries all over the country, are the treasures and records of the scores of cultural groups of the U.S.S.R. This is material for a rich and unpredictable flowering of arts and letters that must come from the unification of these cultures into a single nation.

The needs of internal propaganda have developed a vigorous Soviet art. Posters have launched a school of easel painters and muralists, and public monuments have established sculpture, an art new to Russia. In literature, novelists and poets like Aleksei Tolstoi, M. A. Sholokhov, Ilya Ehrenburg write to a far larger public than their U. S. counterparts, with best-sellers starting in the hundred thousands. In music, U.S.S.R. is the world's leader, in having the greatest number of great modern composers, including Shostakovich, Mskovsky, Prokofiev and Gliere.

Aesthetic future of the U.S.S.R. is guaranteed by the fact that an artist, once recognized, need never worry about making his living. Artists are the highest paid group, and the richest man in the Soviet Union is reputedly Aleksei Tolstoi. To their honors, which include the Order of Lenin and such titles as People's Artist, have recently been added annual Stalin prizes in cash.



Composer Shostakovich with Order of the Red Banner of Labor adorning lapel, performs with Moscow orchestra in one of his own piano concertos. *Leningrad Symphony*, his most recent composition, had U.S.S.R. and U. S. premieres during winter. Native music of the U.S.S.R.'s varied cultures is the storehouse of themes that is being tapped by composers of grand-scale music.



Huge granite head of Soviet poet, Maiakovsky, who died in 1930, is work of Sculptor I. Chaikov, here shown at work on nude. Architects and sculptors collaborate on plans of new buildings. Palace of Soviets, which has been postponed for duration, is planned as world's tallest building, surmounted by 200-ft. figure of Lenin, and otherwise adorned by more than 200 sculptures.



Leningrad Library, second largest in the Soviet Union, has more than 6,000,000 books on its shelves. Here in its main reading room, engineers consult technical works, scholars work on treatises in economics, history, philology. Most books are now cloth-bound, and state press publishes exquisite limited "Academy" editions for bibliophiles. Authors are paid on royalty basis. Their

books must carry Political Editor's mark of approval. Literary Museum in Moscow is repository for 1,000,000 rare books, salvaged from private collections during Revolution. Moscow has 211 other museums, specializing in collections on aerodynamics, icons, Imperial Army and Red Army. They advertise their collections and promote visits from all over the Soviet Union.



There were some 1/4 million more babies born last year than the year before. No one knows how many will be born this year. But there will be about 50,000 fewer doctors and 30,000 fewer nurses available. And many hospitals have a "waiting list" for rooms.

WILL YOUR BABY BE BORN AT HOME IN 1943?

If your baby is going to be born this year, you may or may not be able to get into a hospital. If you do, you probably won't be able to stay there the usual 10 days or 2 weeks—you may "come home" on the fourth or fifth day after the birth.

And it's very possible that the extra pair of hands you had counted on for the first few weeks may be making airplanes! You want to be prepared for all these eventualities.

5 Basic Things you will want to do

1. Have supplies ready for an emergency... to use if you are unable to get admission to a hospital; in case of early or premature delivery or illness.

2. For 2-3 weeks after your baby is born get the maximum amount of rest possible. Your body *must* have time to get back to normal. If you cannot stay in the hospital and extra help at home is not available—plan to "let things go." Housework, your family, and visitors, no matter how well loved, are secondary in importance to your body's need for rest.

3. Food is your baby's first need. Your doctor will decide whether you can nurse him, whether he must be bottle-fed or partly nursed and partly bottle-fed. In any case you will need to know the hygienic procedure to be followed. The properly fed baby is far less likely to require a doctor's care. Because of the shortage of medical service today, this is more important than ever.

4. The doctor will see that everyone who enters the room during your delivery wears a mask to protect you and your baby from infection. Later you will wear a mask whenever you nurse or do anything for your baby—if you have a cold. No one with any kind of nasal infection should be allowed to come into the room with your baby.

5. Plan your baby's day. Find the best routine for your baby—he will probably be happier if you establish regular habits... first for bathing, eating and sleeping—later, when he begins to sit up, you will want to start training him in regular bathroom habits. The less nursing and domestic help you can count on, the more imperative it is for you to stick to a health-saving, time-saving schedule.



Send For Complete Instructions

Take to heart the 5 "commandments" outlined above and you will be well started on your way to having a healthy, happy baby. For simple, complete instructions on each "commandment" write for the 32-page booklet: *Helpful Wartime Suggestions on Mother and Baby Care*. It gives you information that should save you and your very busy doctor much time and trouble. Address the Scott Paper Co., Dept. 5, Chester, Pa.



Inexpensive, Disposable Masks of Tissue

If the type of mask recommended by your physician is not available, you can make an emergency mask simply by using two thicknesses of ScottTissue. Cover the nose and the mouth and secure with an ordinary pin at the back of the hair. *Throw away after using.* Clinical tests show that ScottTissue effectively lessens the danger of contagion. The majority of deaths of infants, except those due to premature birth, are due to respiratory

infections. Insist that everyone who has a cold stay out of your baby's room, or if this is not possible, insist on a protective mask.

For toilet-training, a tissue should be soft enough for comfort, yet strong enough to assure thorough cleansing. ScottTissue is this kind of tissue. It is also a safe, soft, economical tissue for the whole family—1000 full-sized, usable sheets to a roll.

Insofar as the war effort permits, ScottTissue will be kept available for all American homes... the Scott name will continue to assure the highest standards of quality.

ScottTissue



By government order, all toilet tissue rolls are now flattened to save shipping space. While the wrapper may not look as well, the high quality of ScottTissue products is not affected.

Trademark "ScottTissue" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Toilet Tissue is a Simple Essential upon which American Plumbing and therefore Public Health Depend



17TH CENTURY CHURCH IN FILI, NEAR MOSCOW, IS FINE EXAMPLE OF BAROQUE PERIOD WHEN AMBITIOUS ARCHITECTS LIKED TO PLASTER BUILDINGS WITH GINGERBREAD FRILLS

FACE OF RUSSIA

In some measure a nation's heart and history may be read in its architecture. Thus the baroque church (*above*) relates more vividly than printed words the dominance and mysticism of the established church in old Russia. And the Peterhoff Palace (*below*) reflects in its stone splendor the European elegancies which Peter the Great imported from the western world two centuries ago.

Across all the face of Russia the adjacency of bulb-domed churches to shining white state buildings tells of the conflict between old and new, between inheri-

tance and aspiration, that has distinguished the decades of the Soviet revolution. In Czarist times, architects were the servants of the clergy and aristocracy who appraised them according to their originality and extravagant employment of ornamental detail. After the Revolution architectural styles of earlier times were abandoned for more functional forms. Today Soviet architects are trying to combine the two by adapting regional traditions to utilitarian design. For a look at the face of Russia, at the stone of its cities and the wide land around them, turn page.

FAMED PETERHOFF PALACE, NEAR LENINGRAD, DESIGNED BY FRENCH ARCHITECT IN 1715, WAS SOVIET MUSEUM AND ITS GARDENS A PUBLIC PARK. IT IS NOW IN NAZI HANDS





17th Century Church is typical of early northern architecture. Built of wood like most old edifices in timbered regions, it has a high, steeply-pitched roof designed to shed snow and moisture and thus preserve wood from decay. This soaring roof or "tent" is pure Russian.



Demetrius Cathedral at Vladimir, a masterpiece of 12th Century Russian architecture, shows influence of the Byzantine and Romanesque forms. U. S. S. R. is now proud of its old churches and has preserved them as national monuments. Some are still used as churches. Others are museums.



Lenin Library in Moscow exemplifies functionalist period in Russian architecture. Emphasizing light and space, the architects used much glass, minimum of stone for new wing (above).

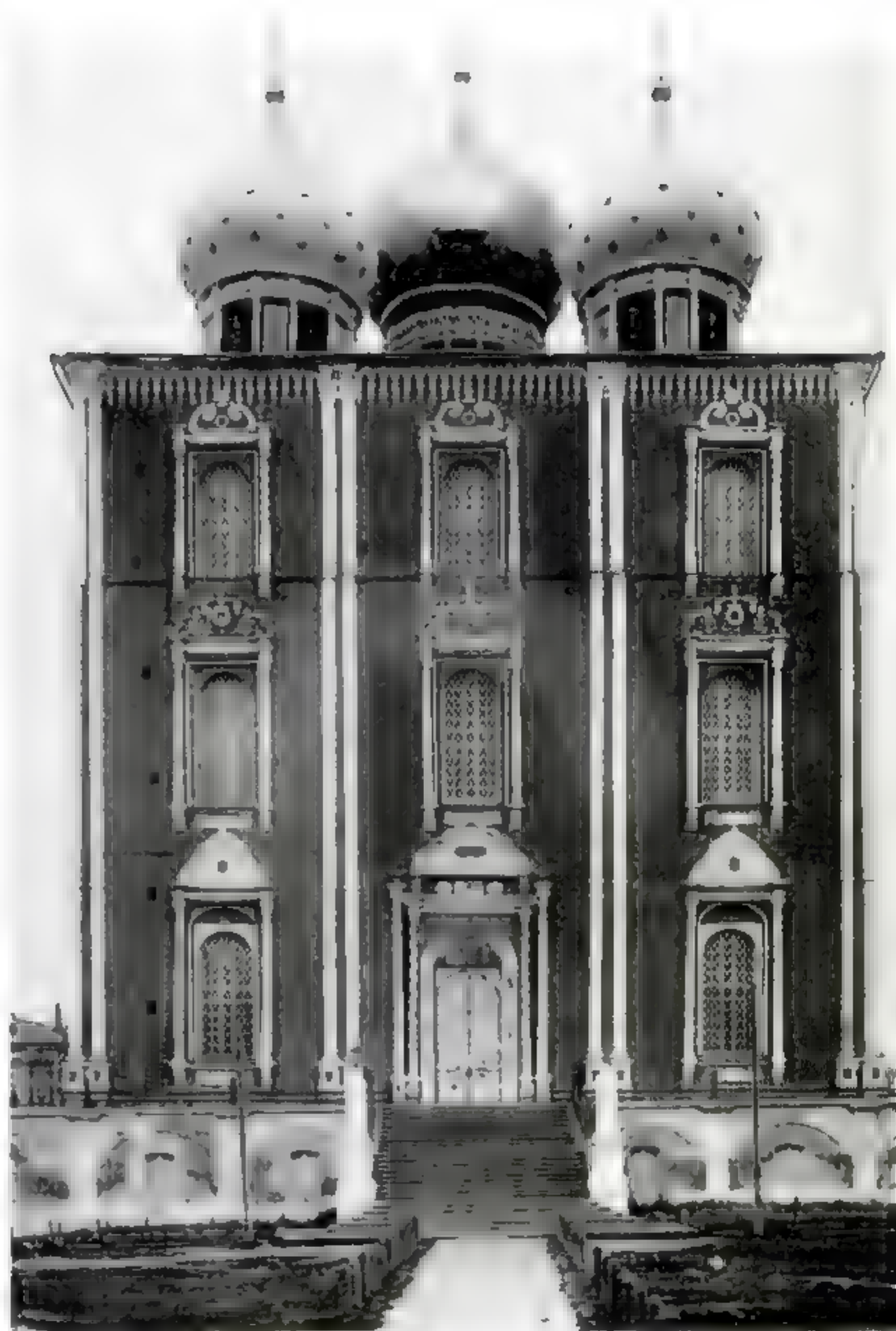
Lenin Library claims that it is biggest in the world (9,800,000 volumes), but may be topped by Library of Congress. In 1938 it served 778,519 readers. In 1913 old library served 122,137.



Central Theater of Red Army in Moscow links certain classical motifs with Russian love of symbolism. This building is in the shape of Red Army's five-pointed star, which in turn is less-



16th Century Church in Diakov village outside Moscow shows application of the motifs of early wooden architecture to a stone edifice. Prior to Russia's conversion to Christianity in 988, buildings were wooden. After accepting Christianity the feudal rulers reared stone shrines to their new God.



Cathedral in Riazan, a characteristic product of Moscow school of architecture in second half of the 17th Century, is distinguished by ornate domes and fussy ornamentation. Bulb-shaped dome is indigenous Russian form, evolved from Byzantine and Persian domes.



ing motif of every element from top to bottom. Theater is supported by unique "cultural fund" of Red Army—which, among the world's armies, worries most about cultural life of its men.



Red Army Sanatorium at Sochi is another handsome example of post-Revolutionary architecture. Like the Lenin Library, it is brightened and lightened by the use of glass and

absence of mass-heavy walls. These building units are functional, designed to admit maximum light and air. Pictures on these pages were shown at Moscow architectural exhibition.



ACROSS TWO CONTINENTS SPREAD THE GREATEST FLATLANDS ON EARTH

The vast steppe whose miles of remote, unvarying horizon sprawl across these pages lies somewhere in the Ukraine. Here you see the profile of great Russia. For though the Ukraine holds U.S.S.R.'s richest resources, its level face looks little different from the limitless steppes of Siberia, the untrodden tundra of the far north, and the quaking bogs that span the subarctic parallels from Lake Ladoga to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Infinitely diverse in its racial and cultural facets, the

U.S.S.R. is topographically the greatest flatland on the face of the earth. It has its mountains—the soaring Caucasus crowned by Mt. Elbrus, highest peak in Europe, the Pamirs of Tadzhikistan; the little-known Altai ranges of southern Siberia. But except for the Urals, whose topmost peaks climb only a little higher than the gentle Adirondacks, Russia's great mountain systems all rise in border regions. The bulk and body of European and Asiatic Russia is plain and plateau.



What variety exists in the physical aspect of the U.S.S.R. has been molded by wind and water. In the southeast lie its salty inland seas, the Caspian, sunk 86 ft. below ocean level, and its prehistoric arm, the shallow Aral. Into the Caspian Sea flows the famed Volga, whose 2,300-mile course makes it the longest river in Europe. Less known, but mightier are the rivers of northern Siberia: the lonely Lena and the Enisei, both 2,800 miles long; and the Ob, which rises in the

new industrial basin of Kuznetsk and wanders 3,200 miles northward through empty uninhabited marshes to the mists of the Arctic Sea. Now these Asiatic waterways, like the teeming Volga, have become transport arteries, carrying on their interminable course the commerce of the new cities of the Siberian plains.

Broken by these chill river valleys the Russian platform stretches across two continents for monotonous thousands of miles, varying only as climate alters veg-

etation and soil. Along its northern shore lies the tundra, frozen throughout the long winters, oozing and impassable during the brief summer months. Then come the marshes and the pine forests, the stunted birch and poplar. And in the south lie the steppes, grasslands and deserts. There is little shelter on these incalculable level reaches. For except on those far-flung borders where the mountains rise, Russia is a land of round horizons, and of sudden savage winds. It is a land of the sky.



MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE IS MOST VENERATED SHRINE OF U. S. S. R.

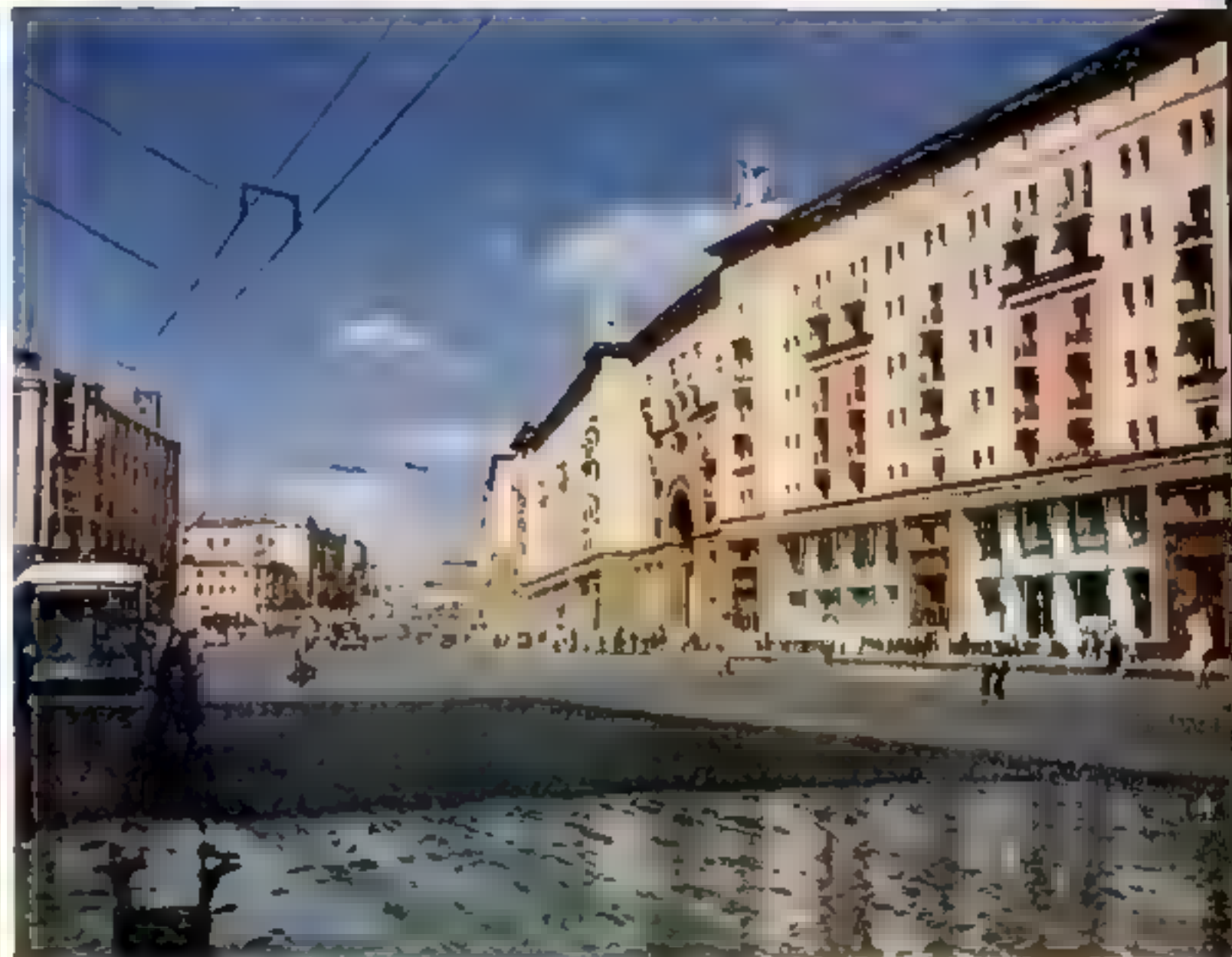
Political, cultural and historic heart of the far-flung Russian domain, Moscow came into being as a 12th Century fortress and trading town. It was seat of the Czars until Peter the Great moved his capital to St. Petersburg. Today Moscow (pop. 4,137,018) is the fourth largest city in Europe and the capital of the U. S. S. R.

In this picture you are looking down on southern part of Red Square, whose ancient name "Red" is synonymous in old Russian with "beautiful." Once

the broad-walled market place of medieval Moscow, it is now sacred shrine of Communism. By moving buildings and diverting traffic, the Soviets have made it a show place for parades and spectacles like the one in progress above. In the center of the picture rise the grotesque and multicolored domes of St. Basil's Cathedral, with prosaic Moscow stretching out behind. Out of the picture to the right are the Kremlin, and the red porphyry mausoleum where, until the war, the embalmed body of Lenin lay in incorruptible state.



ST. BASIL'S CATHEDRAL stands at south end of Red Square in Moscow. Ivan the Terrible began it in 1555 to celebrate the conquest of Kazan. It is a honeycomb of chapels in two stories.



GORKI STREET, Moscow's first, reflecting green after a rain. Snows nearly all the year, but it rains. A lot of people are drinking, chess, wine, ice cream, shops.



THEATER SQUARE is set among Moscow's favorite hotels, the Moscow, Metropole, Europe and National. Most of Moscow's first amusements are hereabouts, and at left, an entrance to subway.



THE KREMLIN at right bounds to a view into Red Square, with St. Basil's Cathedral in distance. At left, the Hermitage Museum. Of right, the U.S. Embassy.



OLD RUSSIA is commemorated in this log cabin with dormer window. The rugged, barefoot children playing outside are not much different from the country children in many parts of the U.S.



A FACTORY ALLEY is a scene which looks in any language. Here, inside a brick building, two workers have parked their machines, a few feet.



STALIN, copied from the statue by Merkulov on bank of the Moscow Volga Canal, stands in Moscow's Agricultural Exhibit before hangar-like hall of farm machines.



STALIN IN FLOWERS stands on an incline at Agricultural Exhibit with a coat of arms from his speech after Lenin's death: "We swear to you, Comrades! Lenin! This day is sacred to the Soviet Union."



AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT is landscaped with pools, fish statuary, marine embellishments. Even it was opened in 1930. Green house now used to grow vegetables.



LENINGRAD PAVILION includes exhibits of Northwest Russia. In front is a statue of Leningrad's chief, the assassinated Kirov, Stalins. "My friend Sergei" Puigebert immediately after.



MOSCOW CROWD dressed in summer for comfort. Skullcaps were a fad worn by both men and women. They are called *Feubetska* and come from Central Asia.



THE PEOPLES of all the U.S.S.R. come to Agricultural Exhibit. Kurds, Caucasians, Kirgiz, Turkmen, Tatars. For the Soviets unite an approximate total of 175 peoples, scores of languages.



THE FACE OF RUSSIA IS THE FACE OF ITS IMPERISHABLE FARMER

On the preceding pages you have seen the face of Russia as it is manifested in the lofty domes of its ancient churches, the stones of Red Square and the immense horizons of the Ukrainian steppes. Here you see its animate image. And it is this image which is best known to the millions of earth-rooted Russians who have yet to journey to the distant cities of their native land.

From Minsk to Tomsk and wherever the good black soil tops the Russian plain, there dwell still the

sturdy everlasting farmer and his family. He is superior to his peasant forebears in many ways—better educated, more intelligent, ambitious and idealistic. His log house is cleaner and bigger. Instead of sowing his separate plot, he works now on the broad acres of a state or collective farm. Though he grumbles sometimes like farmers everywhere, for the most part he is content. He is a better man than his father and grandfather. But his blood is the same. His face is the same. And his face is the face of Russia.



1 Founder of modern Russia, revered by Czarists and Soviets alike, was Peter the Great. Above, played by Soviet character actor Nikolai Simonov in a Soviet movie, he

gives a great shout to open the battle of Poltava on June 27, 1709, where Peter at last defeated the conquering Swedes. His conquests extended Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

He created St. Petersburg (Leningrad), the Russian Fleet, technical schools, a middle class, reformed the Russian alphabet, and, singlehanded, booted Russia toward progress.

ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF RUSSIA

Two hundred million people east of the Dniester, along the endless marches from the Carpathians to the Pacific, have a past that is utterly mysterious to most Americans. Few Americans know that the first Russ princes were Vikings who sat on the Dnieper trade route to Constantinople, that Russ was a small area around Moscow as late as 1400, that until 1402 it was a subject state of the Mongol khans, that the first self-styled Czar was Ivan the Terrible in 1547. The really great names in the growth of Russia are Alexander Nevsky, Dmitri Donskoi, Ivan III, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great, the last three fairly eccentric

human beings. The mass of Russians (now numbering about 155,000,000) overran all central and northern Asia by the 19th Century and conquered 173 other peoples. LIFE here presents a brief history as shown in old prints, paintings, old photographs and as re-enacted in Russian movies.

The Soviet state does not by any means represent a total break with Russia's past. Beset by many enemies, the early grand dukes made service to the state the first duty of all men. This system broke down with the rise of the privileged classes of the last Czars and the Communist Revolution may be said to have restored it.



2 Beginning of an organized Russia was landing of semilegendary Norseman Rurik, to rule the Slavs of the northern birch forests about 900 A. D. Chief cities: Novgorod, Kiev.



3 The first Christian was the Russified prince, Saint Vladimir, who killed Christians and had 800 concubines, until he picked Byzantine Christianity for a religion in 988.



4 Under Yaroslav, son of rowdy Vladimir, Russia got a code of law (*Rusaska pravda*), books, cathedrals. Kiev was still the brilliant capital on the Dnieper. Moscow did not exist.



5 By 1200 Russian tide moved north, built this cathedral at Pskov in northwest, a republic like Novgorod. Kiev was destroyed in 1240 by terrible Mongols under Batu.



Byzantine in Heart to Rome (XIV)
6 Moscow was a timber outpost and grand dukes of Muscovy paid tribute to Golden Horde of Mongols from 1240 to 1480, the darkest years. Palisade surrounds Kremlin.



7 Alexander Nevsky, here seen with Roman cardinals, ruled from Vladimir, east of Moscow, and appeased Mongols. His name comes from victory over Swedes on the Neva.



8 Battle of Lake Peipus, in which Alexander Nevsky defeated Teutonic Knights in 1242 on ice of Lake Peipus, is shown in Soviet movie building him up as a Soviet hero.



9 Dimitri Donskoi finally defeated the Mongols in 1380, but they returned and burned Moscow. Mongol rule lasted 100 years more.



10 Ivan III, the Great, threw off Mongol yoke, conquered Tver and Novgorod by 1483.



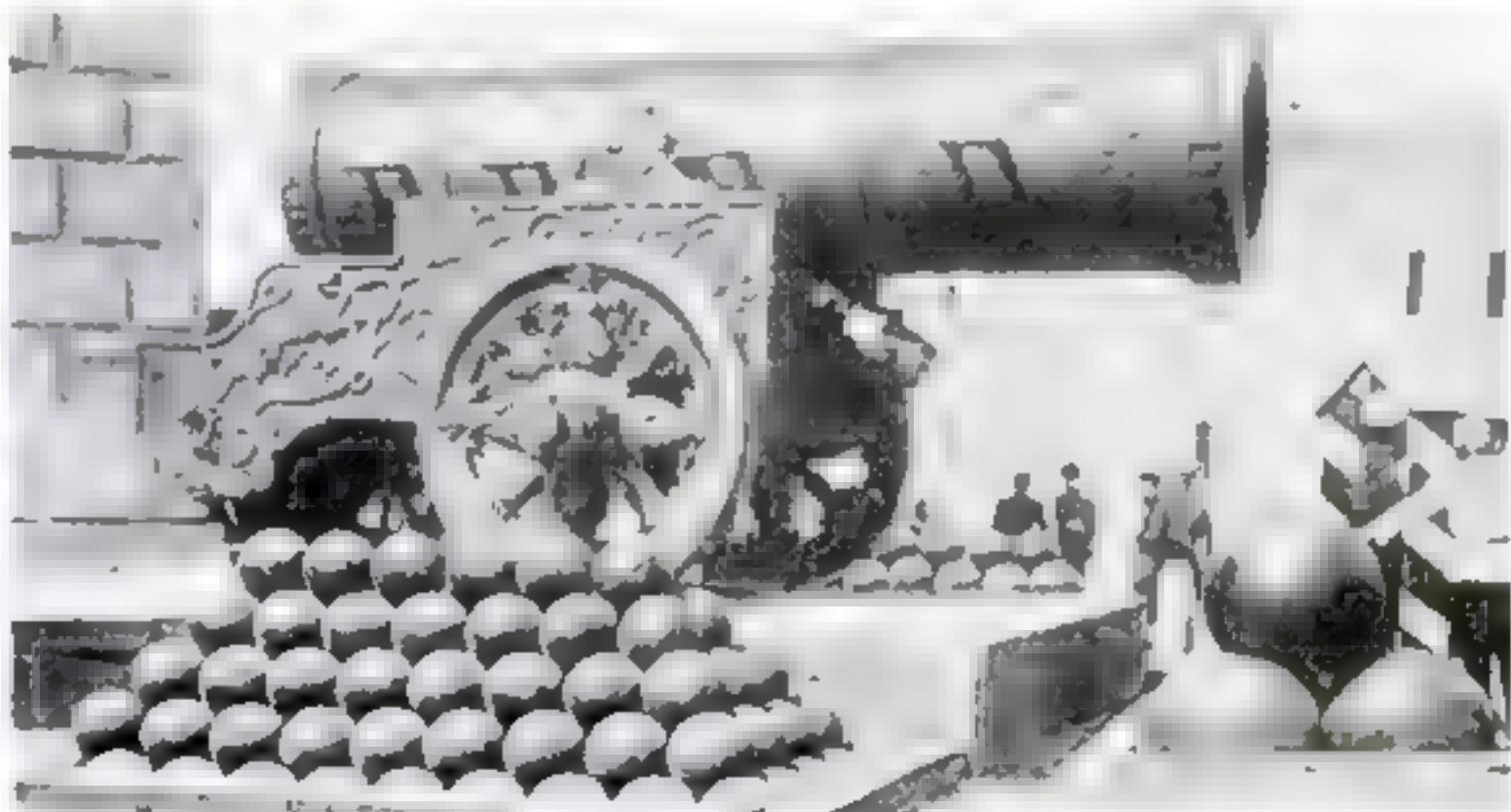
11 This mansion was built under Ivan III. Here died the son of Ivan the Terrible, first Czar.



12 Ivan the Terrible was crowned with the title Czar, from Caesar. Moscow was called "a third Rome" after the fall of Constantinople. This is an actor.



13 Cloak of Ivan, a murderous but great ruler, is proudly preserved in Soviet museum.



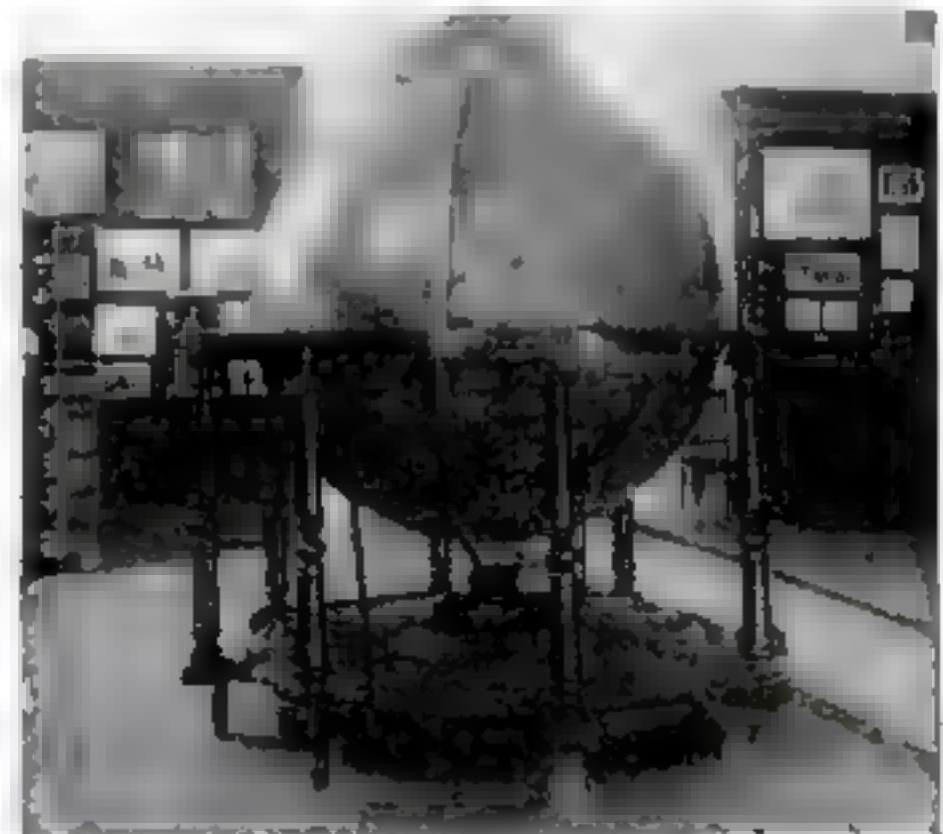
14 Cannon with 2-ton shot helped Theodore, last of Rurik's, to rule. More help was brother-in-law, Boris Gudunov, who created serfdom by forbidding the peasants to quit estates. Growth of aristocracy was breaking down the old relation between Czar and peasants.



15 Chaos swept Russia after extinction of the line of Rurik. Ivan had conquered the Mongols, won the whole Volga, but lost Baltic. Now Russia was overrun by pretenders, Poles, Swedes. Savior was a Nizhni-Novgorod butcher, Minin (above), who roused Russians.



16 First Romanov, Michael, was elected in 1613 to end the czarless interval.

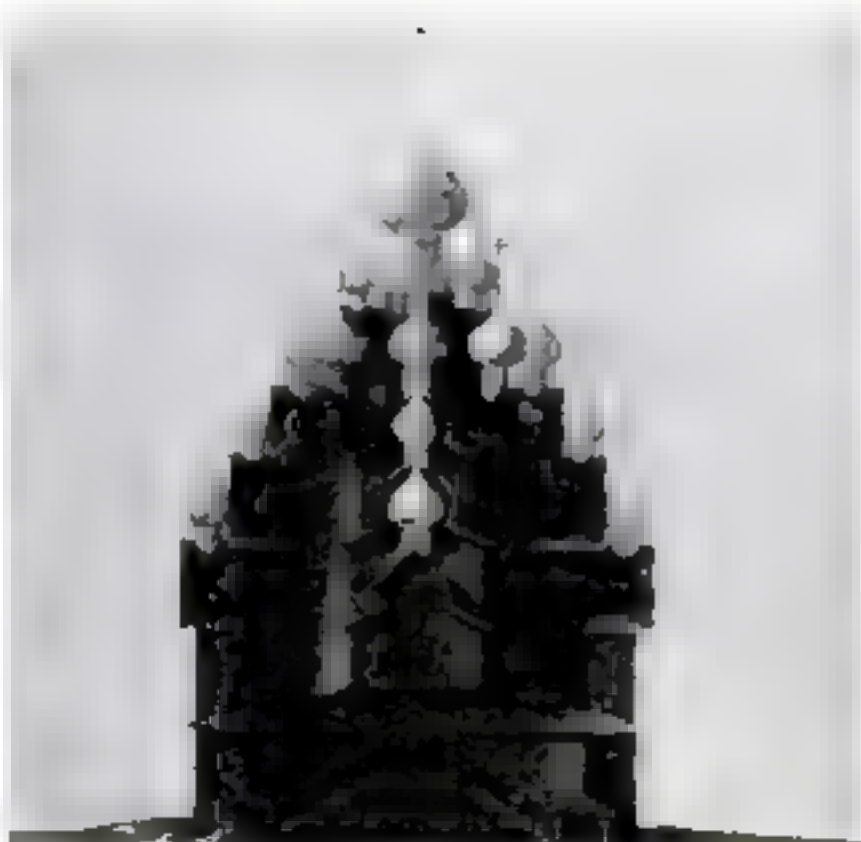


17 This globe was sent as a gift from Netherlands. Europe was interested but Russians hated foreigners, confined them to Moscow's "German suburb."

1,000 Years of Russia (continued)



18 Greatest Czar in Russia's history was Peter I, called the Great, here founding St. Petersburg.



19 Strange church shapes appeared in the north, but Peter fought the Church, abolished the Orthodox patriarch, was called anti-Christ.



20 While Peter the Great was working in a Dutch shipyard, city of Great Rostov, northeast of Moscow, raised this Byzantine Kremlin stuffed with churches. Romanov Czars sometimes lived here among the bright-colored spires. Great Rostov was fading in importance.



21 Peter the Great's enclosed sleigh has leaded isinglass panes, very rare in the Russia of that time. Over the dazzling snows of the north, with the coachman up front and bells jingling, Peter went about his business of remaking old Russia, enlarging new Russia.



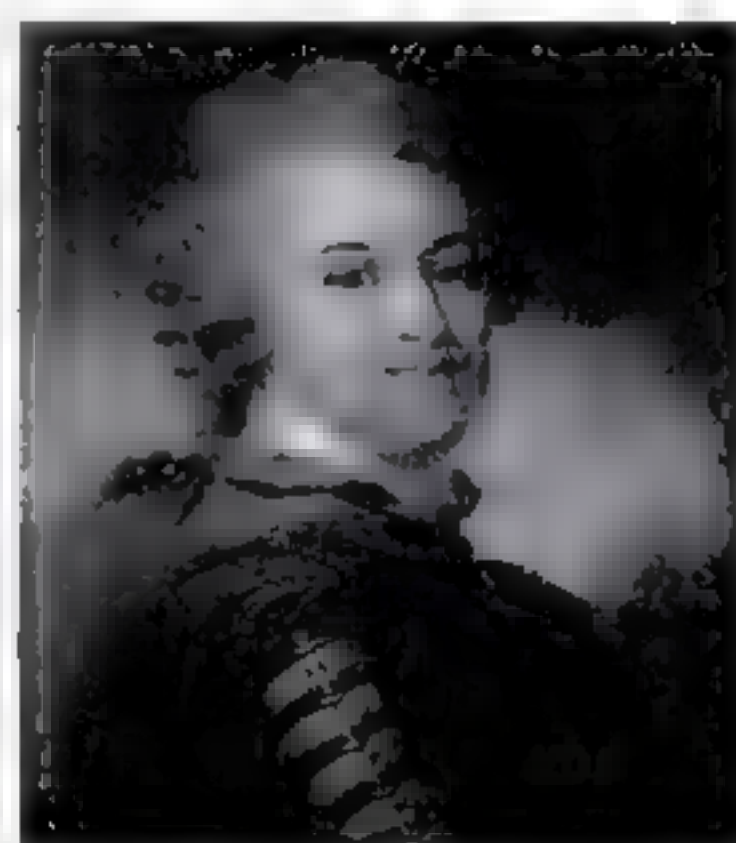
22 In Soviet movie *Peter I*, Peter exhorts his troops before the battle. Great battle was Poltava (1709). The Swedes, conquerors of Europe, led by Charles XII had advanced into Ukraine when Peter appeared in their rear, defeated them. Russia became great power.



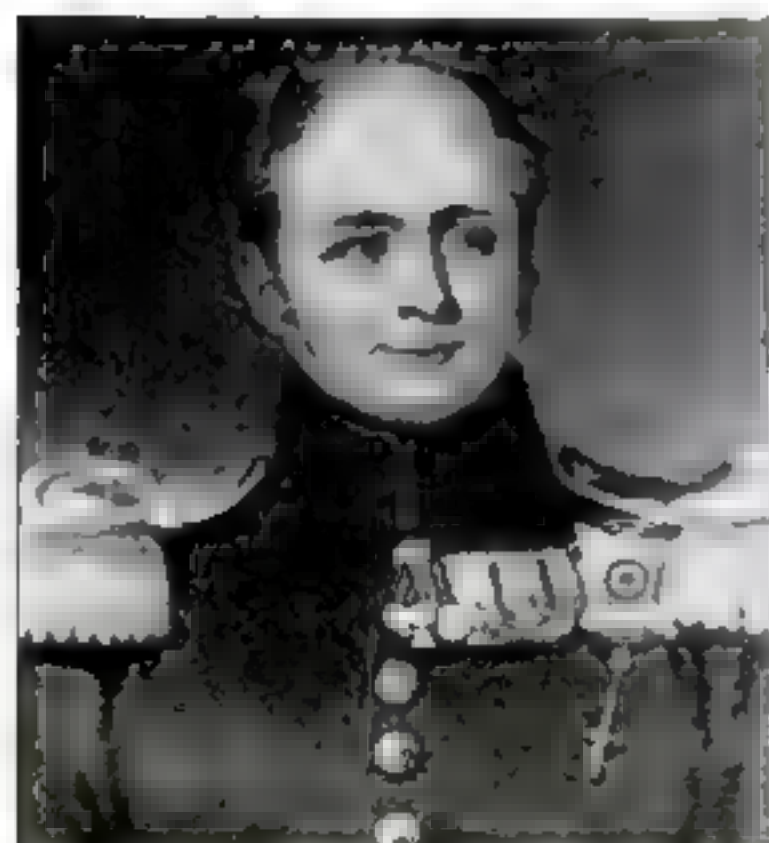
23 Catherine the Great, a German princess, deposed incompetent husband and made herself Autocrat in 1762.



24 The greatest general of Catherine the Great was Suvorov, Prince Italysky, here shown in a Soviet motion picture while crossing the Alps. Suvorov's troops fought brutally but superbly against Prussians, Poles, Turks and French before, during and after Russia's greatest reign.



25 Potemkin was the lover and administrator of Catherine's brilliant middle age, but nobody dominated Catherine.



26 Alexander I conspired in the assassination of his mad father, Paul, began his reign with reputation of a great liberal.



27 Pushkin, poet-aristocrat, joined officers' conspiracy against the Czar, was exiled to Caucasus, killed in a duel.



28 Top Russian general during the Napoleonic invasion was Kutuzov. War broke out in 1805 against Napoleon.



29 Disaster for Russians at Friedland led to a pact, like Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, and meeting of the Czar and Napoleon.



30 Napoleon discovered in 1812 that Russia could not be conquered. Here he is retreating through snow toward the ultimate collapse of his empire.



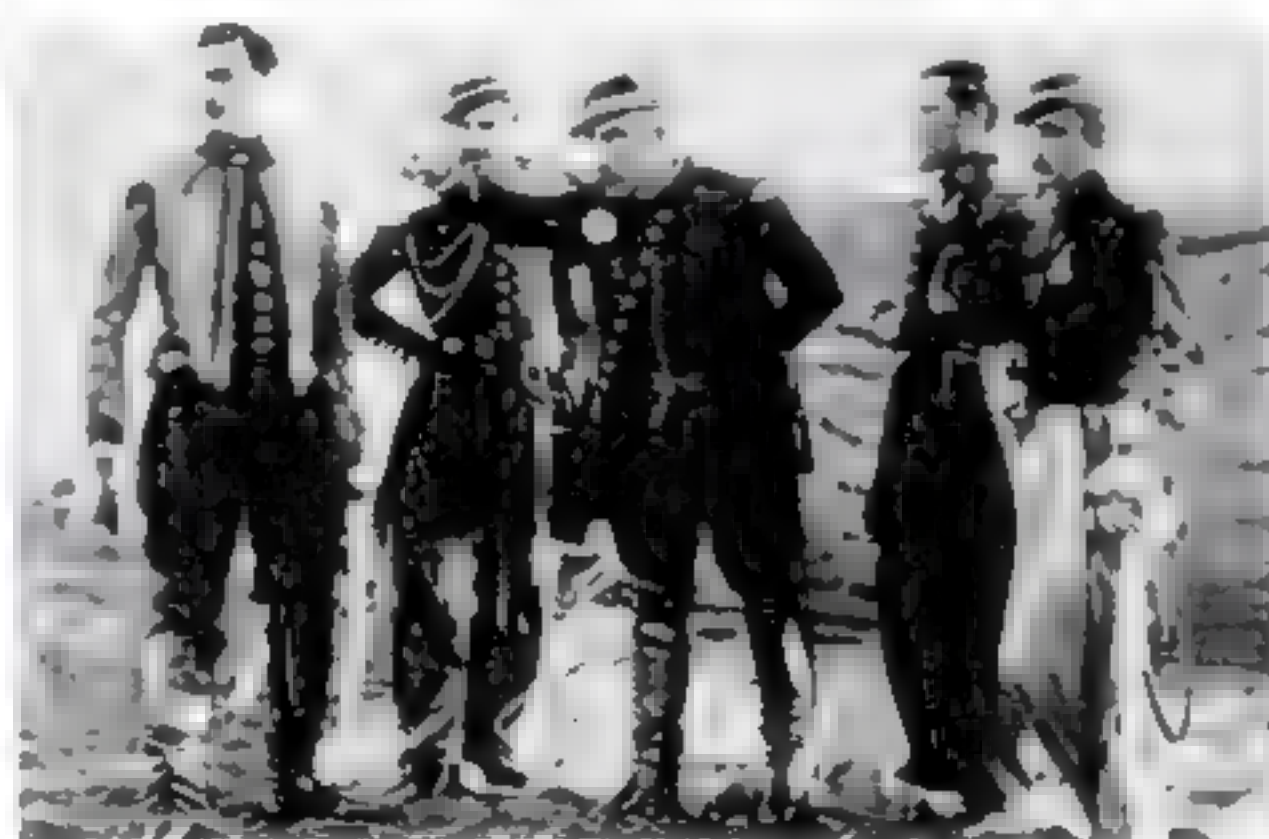
31 Caricatures of Napoleon's retreat decorate Russian porcelain ware soon after the rout. The war overshadowed everything else in Alexander's reign and reforms were quickly dropped.



32 Russian cavalry rode into Paris in 1814 and stayed until 1817 except for a brief interval during Napoleon's return from exile. Many Czarist officers went home free-thinkers.



33 Nicholas I opened reign in 1825 by wiping out aristocratic officers' clubs plotting a Russian republic and the extermination of Czar's family.



34 In Crimean War, French General Bosquet (pointing) saw the Light Brigade charge the Russian artillery, said, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." The Allies demolished the Russian naval base at Sevastopol.



35 In Crimean inferno, Florence Nightingale began modern military nursing, saved thousands. Photography had at last arrived to report history.



36 Alexander II (lower left) seen here with his son and successor (left) actually got around to the long-overdue liberation of the serfs. Assassins potshotted at him continuously, finally got him with a bomb in 1881. Russia expanded to India, China and the Sea of Japan.



37 Serfs are being swapped for hounds (left) by landlord in this accurate picture of Russian life before serfs' liberation in 1861. The Csars had long opposed serfdom but were balked by the land-owning gentry and nobility. Actually serf-owning had become unprofitable.



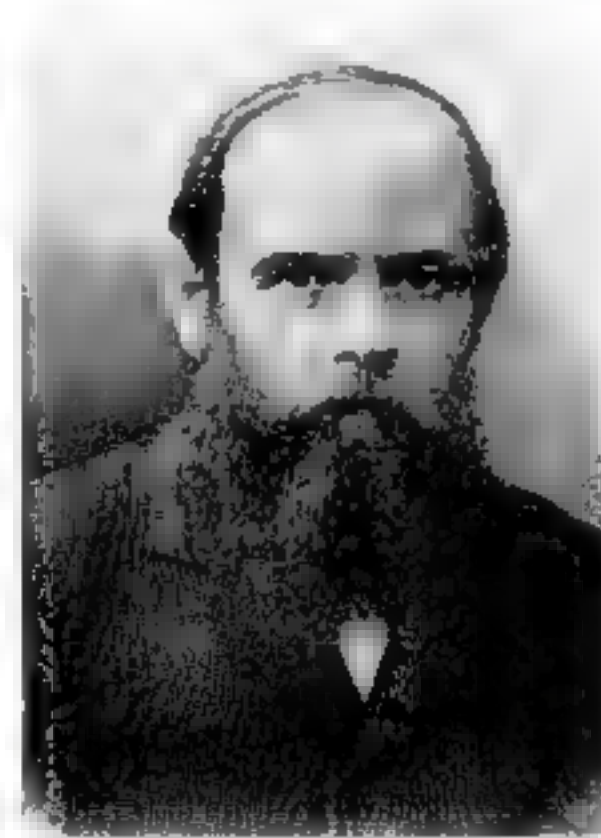
38 Alexander III, with his son and successor Nicholas (right). His reign was pure unmitigated tyranny. He died of terror.



39 Alexander visits Kaiser Wilhelm in Berlin (in boots and fedlike cap, left of kiosk) during flirtation with Germany. Apprehensive Alexander always watched for assassins.



40 In the years of famine Czar's troops kept peasants in villages. Famine was last straw.



41 Dostoevsky's great novels reflected the tortured terror and guilt of 19th Century Russia.

1,000 Years of Russia (continued)



Russ in 1303 was a tiny speck (shown black above), subject to the Tatar Khans. The shading shows the areas of expansion up to 1584. Sweden and Poland were powerful neighbors.



All the Russias, of which Ivan the Terrible was the first crowned Czar, nearly completed true Russia by 1584. From then on Russians swept up pieces of Tartary, Poland, Sweden.



U. S. S. R. by 1888 had lost Finland, Baltic states, part of Armenia, but kept Vladivostok, Central Asia, Ukraine, some of its most valuable properties. Alaska was sold to U.S. in 1867.



42 Tchaikovsky was the giant of Russia's 19th Century musical awakening, pupil of Rubenstein.



43 Tolstoy, greatest of novelists, despised plutocratic Western civilization, fought in Crimean War siege of Sevastopol, died in 1910.



44 Beginning of the end was Nicholas II, a weak, shy man with an hysterical wife and some lovely children. Here, like his father, he calls on Kaiser Wilhelm II at Breslau in 1890. Next diplomatic step was alliance with France in preparation for World War I.



45 In traditional costume of the first Romanovs, Czar Nicholas II poses with jeweled staff



46 Japs under Field Marshal Prince Oyama smashed the modern legend of white invincibility in Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Oyama captured Port Arthur twice.



47 Japs shell Port Arthur with 11-in. mortar. The Russian soldiers fought with stubborn magnificence, but Russian generalship could hardly have been worse. The war on land was pretty much a draw, but Russians lost their whole fleet.



48 On visit to England in 1909, Nicholas sits beside Edward VII. At Edward's feet are Czarvitch Alexis and Grand Duchess Anastasia. Right of him are Grand Duchess Olga, the Czarina, King-to-be George V, Grand Duchess Marie. Boy was a "bleeder" (haemophilic). Girls were dull but lovely.



49 After bad news of the Russo-Japanese War, mass protests brought on massacres by Czar's officers. Revolution crackled across Russia. Demonstrating Odessa workers were mowed down, as shown in Soviet movie above.



50 The battlefield of Tannenberg, where Russians lost 100,000 men to German Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff in early months of World War I, shows Russian trenches. But Russians beat Austrians.



51 Evil genius was Czarina's friend, the malevolent priest Rasputin (seated).



52 Defeats led to 1917 mass demand for peace. Revolution was in every mind, with or without leadership. This officer goes up to try to talk down "the German propaganda" for peace, has small effect.



53 Last days of the Romanovs found them taking the sun on a rooftop in Ekaterinburg (now great munitions center of Sverdlovsk behind the Urals). Kerensky had

sent them to Siberia for safekeeping. From left, they are apparently Marie, Anastasia, Czar, Tatiana, Czarvitch, Olga. When White Armies approached, the local soviet issued an

order to execute "Citizen and Citizeness Romanov, their son and four daughters" in best manner of the French Revolution. They were killed July 18, 1918. Their bodies vanished.



TIMOSHENKO

If anyone had tried to make book on the chances of the Red Army the morning of June 22, 1941, he would have had to quote odds of at least 100 to 1 to get any bets. A few experts believed that the Russians would hold the 170 crack German divisions then beginning to roll "with the ease of a ballet dancer" toward Leningrad, toward Moscow and toward the Ukraine. But nearly everyone else was resigned to another lightning Nazi victory. Russia, the Nazi propagandists assured the world, already was a military corpse.

It is easy to visualize the consequences today if that boast had turned out to be true. The phrase "unconditional surrender" would be emanating from Berlin, not from Washington or London. For with the material wealth of the Soviet Union at his back, with an enslaved population of 193,000,000 Russians to levy at will, and undoubtedly with a junction between German and Japanese forces somewhere in Asia, Hitler would be impregnable, and the United States would be living on borrowed time.

Instead the Red Army administered the first decisive setback to the "invincible" *Wehrmacht* in the summer of 1941. It not only held Stalingrad against Hitler's mightiest onslaughts last November, but trapped and swallowed the besieging army of 200,000 men. It has chewed up more than 4,000,000 German soldiers all told, and paved the way for eventual victory by the United Nations. And the Russian High Command that had looked so dubious produced the first victorious Allied general of the war—Semyon Konstantinovich Timoshenko.

Timoshenko is by no means the only notable Russian general. He is one of nine marshals of the Soviet Union (ten counting Stalin), and one of 18 front commanders. He has less authority in Red Army affairs than Marshal Georgii Zhukov, the defender of Moscow, who is First Assistant Commissar of Defense and currently No. 2 military

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, commander on the northwestern front, wears his marshal's star (left, under collar), Hero of the Soviet Union decoration (star at right) and two Order of Lenin decorations. Below, in 1919 during Civil War, Timoshenko poses with Budenny and Voroshilov. Now all three are marshals.



Marshal G. Zhukov, Army chief under Stalin, commanded at Moscow, 1941.



Marshal Boris Shaposhnikov is Stalin's personal chief of staff.



Marshal Semyon Budenny, Civil War hero, is important troop trainer.



Col. Gen. Ivan Konev commanded south end of line relieving Moscow.

A GREAT DEFENSIVE LEADER, HE WAS FIRST VICTORIOUS ALLIED GENERAL

by FRANCIS SILL WICKWARE

man in Russia. However, he has faced the Germans more often in battle and has killed more of them than any other Red front commander. To the outside world he is the greatest symbol of Russian military leadership. And within the Red command he best represents the particular abilities and the special kind of strategic thinking that has enabled Russia to stand up against what was once the greatest military power on earth.

Russia's grand strategy throughout has been defensive: to slow down the Nazis, to hold and kill and destroy and fall back, extending the German lines of communication and giving time for the huge resources of the U. S. S. R. to be mobilized. And Semyon Timoshenko is probably the greatest defensive commander in the Red Army. When the war began he was in charge of the crucial central front where the Germans sent their heaviest forces. Time and again the German communiques spoke of great battles of "encirclement and annihilation" along this sector. Yet, when the Nazi pincers came together, they usually enclosed only rear guards. Timoshenko had extricated the body of his troops and pulled them back to new positions. The climax came at Smolensk, only 270 miles from Moscow, where Timoshenko chose to stop and fight. Based on the most elaborate defense-in-depth system ever conceived, his armies met the German armored spearheads and sent them crashing back. For ten weeks—three times as long as it took the Germans to reach Paris—the battle went on, with millions of men and thousands of tanks, troop carriers and war planes engaged. In the end the Germans won. But they were severely weakened; and most important, their timetable had been thrown completely askew. They had planned to be in Moscow by the beginning of the Russian winter, but they were forced

TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 102
FOR RED ARMY STRATEGY, TURN PAGE



Col. Gen. F. Golikov headed drive to retake Kharkov, Kursk.



Marshal K. E. Voroshilov defended Leningrad against the first Nazi attack.



Army Gen. I. V. Tiulenev is commander on North Caucasus front.



Col. General K. Rokossovsky was in charge of the clean-up at Stalingrad.

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RED ARMY FIGHTS BATTLE IN DEPTH

TOPOGRAPHICAL MODEL REVEALS
RUSSIANS' STRATEGY AND TACTICS

On this topographical model, created by Norman Bel Geddes, are enacted the strategy and tactics which have enabled the Russian armies so successfully to meet the full might of the Nazis.

The terrain is typical of much of Russia. The main German objective, corresponding to Moscow or Stalingrad, is town No. 9, in the distance by the river. To attain it, they are at this moment using combat teams to capture town No. 1, while town No. 2 is softened by a heavy aerial bombardment, and armored units work up through the Gorge and on up the corridor under the mountains. Like a mighty river, they expect to overwhelm towns 3, 4, 5, 6, raid 8, then smash through the Notch onto tactically impor-

tant No. 7, and finally gain No. 9, their objective. Meanwhile, their bombing planes are softening up towns which their tanks, artillery and infantry have not yet reached.

Against this typical German pattern of attack, the Russians are pitting their battle in depth. This is their strategy for wearing down the Nazis until the Germans cannot withstand a counterattack. To do it, they establish not a rigid front but a fluid battle zone, extending in depth as much as 100 miles. Within this battle zone are constructed Russian islands of resistance which help to squeeze and eliminate German armored spearheads. Through the Gorge they have set up a withering system of anti-tank cross fire. In the Notch, through which the Ger-

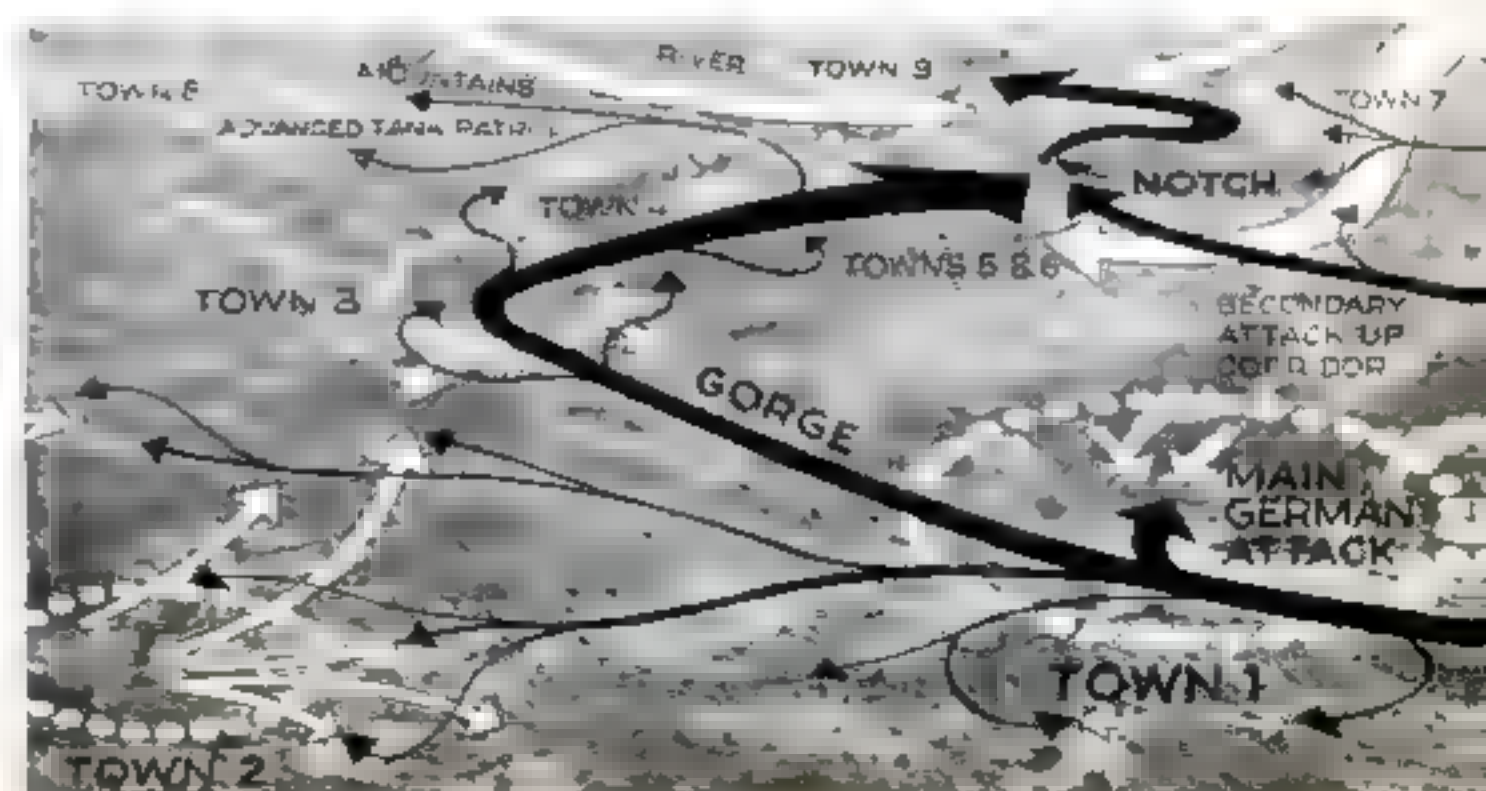


mans must eventually advance, they have built the strongest kind of defense

But the most important part of the battle in depth is the Russian resistance in their burned-out cities, all of which they have converted into strongholds. In defending these strongholds, even the civilians help the Army. Together they force the Germans to follow the costly course of storming and mopping up each village, town and city on the route to the objective. In these populated places they put guns in every building, exact a crushing price from the Germans for each foot of advance. By painful pressure they teach the Germans that no longer can attacking divisions slip around cities and strong points, coasting to each victory. Instead the Russians are profiting

by a military fact learned in Spain and Poland—that no natural position or obstacle is ever as effective for cutting tank forces to ribbons as the streets, tenements and alleyways of a modern city. Paradoxically enough the more shattered and burned a city is, the more effective it becomes as a defensive weapon.

Moving thus painfully through the towns, the Germans in this typical battle will push on up toward the Notch. By the time they reach there, and their advance element has fought its way through, the strength of their offensive will have been sapped and it will now be time for the Russian counterattack (white arrows), making up behind the river and the mountains, to move down swiftly for the elimination of the Germans.



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Russian infantrymen storm a blazing German strong point. This picture, like one at right and those on next two pages, comes from *March of Time's* film *One Day of War*.

TIMOSHENKO (continued)

to fight for the capital in sub-zero weather for which they had not prepared. The result was that they lost the all-important Battle of Moscow and were forced to retreat. Military historians may record that it was Timoshenko's "blitz grinding" at Smolensk that did most to save Russia.

Timoshenko was not in command at the Battle of Moscow. Before it began he was sent to the southern front, where Marshal Budenny had committed so many sins of strategy that he had lost the Ukraine and exposed the whole rich Donetz and Don Basins and the Caucasus. Timoshenko hurriedly regrouped Budenny's retreating forces, pulled up reserve divisions and stabilized the front. Then, to the world's surprise, he was actually able to launch a major counteroffensive and retake Rostov-on-Don, the "gateway to the Caucasus." Its capture forestalled German penetration of the Caucasus until the following summer and marked the first important offensive victory for the Russians. News of Rostov was a tonic for the outer world, which had been half convinced that the German Army indeed *was* invincible.

The Irish claim "Tim O'Shenko"

From that time on Timoshenko became an international idol. On the newsstands of London the bulletins read "TIM MARCHES ON." In Australia, a member of Parliament acidly remarked, "Now that we have an understanding with Russia, we ought to get the Russians to lend us General Timoshenko to teach our generals how to advance instead of retreat." In Hudson County, N. J., six votes were cast for Timoshenko in an election for sheriff. In Wales, and later in Ireland, there was a popular myth that Timoshenko's father was a Welshman or an Irishman, and that his real name was Tim Jenkins or Tim O'Shenko. Inevitably, followers of Nostradamus found among the sage's prophecies a statement that "the bald eagle of the Ukraine" would turn back the German hordes.

Timoshenko remained in charge of the southern front during the first winter of the war and for the next summer. Accordingly, he had to bear the full weight of the German summer offensive, since both the northern and central fronts remained for the most part inactive. On the face of it, his record was far from glorious. Defeated in his attempt on Kharkov, he was kept off balance by von Bock, the German commander, for the balance of the summer, and by September the Germans had probed deep into the Caucasus and were hammering at Stalingrad. The blame, however, belonged as much to the Russian High Command as to Timoshenko, for the Command misinterpreted the Germans' intentions and kept the strongest Red forces on the central front. Timoshenko was hampered by lack of planes, tanks, trucks and motorized infantry. Nevertheless, by the time the campaign ended he had again proved himself a great defensive general. His role at Stalingrad is still somewhat obscure, but it seems certain that he organized the first defenses of the city. Thereby he gave time for troops and equipment to be brought up for the great enveloping operation that relieved the siege, pocketed the German siege armies, and set the stage for the successful Red winter offensive in the south.

As a field commander Timoshenko has been guilty of some strategic missteps, and as an offensive tactician he cannot compare with



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\$45 or \$6.60 In the Regal Shoe advertisement on page 35, the shoe at the right is the bootmaker's original, which cost \$45 a pair. The shoe at the left is the "Regal Reproduction" at \$6.60! Please don't feel bad if you "missed"—even shoe experts have failed to choose correctly between the actual shoes! Stop in a Regal Shoe Store—try it yourself!



Russian factory workers practice guerrilla tactics during their off hours. The keystone of Russian strategy is to make strong points of cities, in which all citizens fight.

Zukhov and a dozen other Red leaders. Nevertheless, when historians weigh the basic reasons why the Russian armies were able to stop and finally defeat the *Wehrmacht*, Timoshenko probably will come off with the most individual credit. For it is as an organizer and trainer of men that he made his greatest contribution—and he made it before the war began.

After the Finnish war, which revealed weaknesses in Red Army discipline and methods of troop training, Stalin ordered a general overhaul and told Timoshenko to attend to it. Timoshenko commenced by asking Stalin to demote the "political commissars," who had been used to check on the loyalty of the soldiers and officers, to ranks subordinate to unit commanders. His next step was even more disturbing to lovers of Communist tradition. The relationship between officers and men had been similar to the relationship between a scoutmaster and his troop. Now, suddenly, Timoshenko installed a code of discipline fully as strict as the German. For the first time since the Revolution the salute was required. Officers became newly conscious of rank. Soldiers were required to stand up in Moscow streetcars if an officer entered. Officers not only were permitted to turn their guns on disobedient or insubordinate men, but were threatened with court-martial if they failed to enforce their own orders. "Unscrupulous playing up to the Red Army masses and efforts of the commander to show his democratic feeling are simply an offense against the service regulations," it was explained.

He made the Red Army tough

Simultaneously, Timoshenko put the Red Army through a course of training as tough as any in the world. Under his strict regimen troops became accustomed to frequent night alarms; to forced marches of 30 miles or more in bitter weather; to a state of constant alert; to maneuvers conducted with the full realism of battle, down to live grenades and real machine-gun fire.

Prophetically, Timoshenko demanded that the Red Army learn to maintain its striking power in the coldest temperature. In the first winter exercises of the kind in Russia, millions of soldiers practiced maneuvers out in the open in the worst weather imaginable. The lessons of these maneuvers enabled the Red Army to fight steadily through what the Germans called "the worst winter in the last hundred years." The surprising Russian successes during the first winter of the war had a simple explanation: the Russians were equipped and prepared, the Germans were not. "We do not need to fire to kill," said one Red officer. "When we see a German we fire a shot to make him take cover. Then we wait a couple of hours and advance. We find him frozen stiff."

Such was Timoshenko's greatest contribution. It largely explains why the Red Army was able to hold in 1941 when nearly everyone thought it could not, and why it continues to hold today.

Now 48, Timoshenko has been soldiering since 1915 and looks like the foreigner's mental picture of a Red Army general. He stands over 6 ft. and weighs more than 200 lb. His big "lion face" is clean-shaven and so is his head, which is as smooth and shiny as a peeled egg. His huge peasant's hands have a crushing grip. He is said to be a durable drinking partner, and also is supposed to be something of a ladies' man. Though not given to making theatrical entrances at army reviews in Red Square, like Marshal Budenny and Marshal

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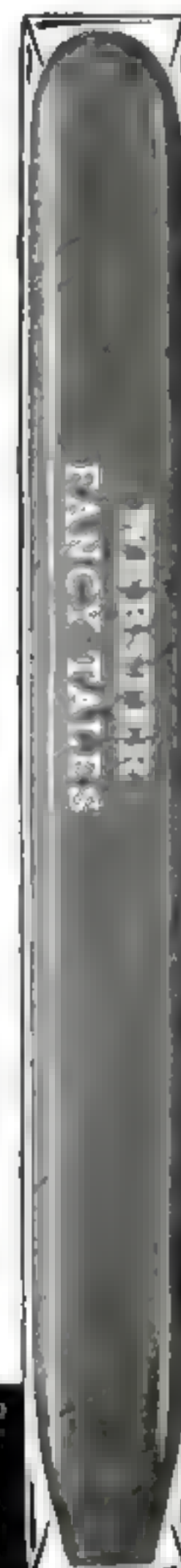
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First in the Social Register



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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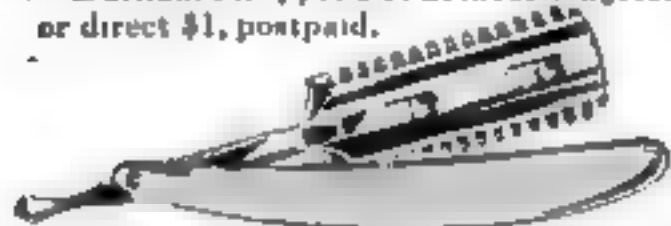
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WAXTEX



TIMOSHENKO (continued)

Voroshilov, Timoshenko has a normal amount of vanity. He enjoys his title of Hero of the Soviet Union, his diamond-encrusted gold-and-platinum star of a Soviet marshal, and his medals—two Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner and a Gold Star Medal. Two years ago he revisited his birthplace, Furmanka, a tiny, poverty-stricken village in Bessarabia. He wore his full regalia on this occasion, and showed himself off to his brother and the villagers like any country boy coming back from the big city.

Timoshenko does little parading before his troops, however. He is constantly with the soldiers in the field. Although he is a strict disciplinarian, there is a Russian song dedicated to him entitled, *They Follow Their Beloved Leader*. He doesn't try to avoid battle hazards; he was seriously wounded five times during the Russian Civil War that followed the Revolution. Once he was wounded in the midst of a battle but insisted on directing operations from a machine-gun carrier on the field.

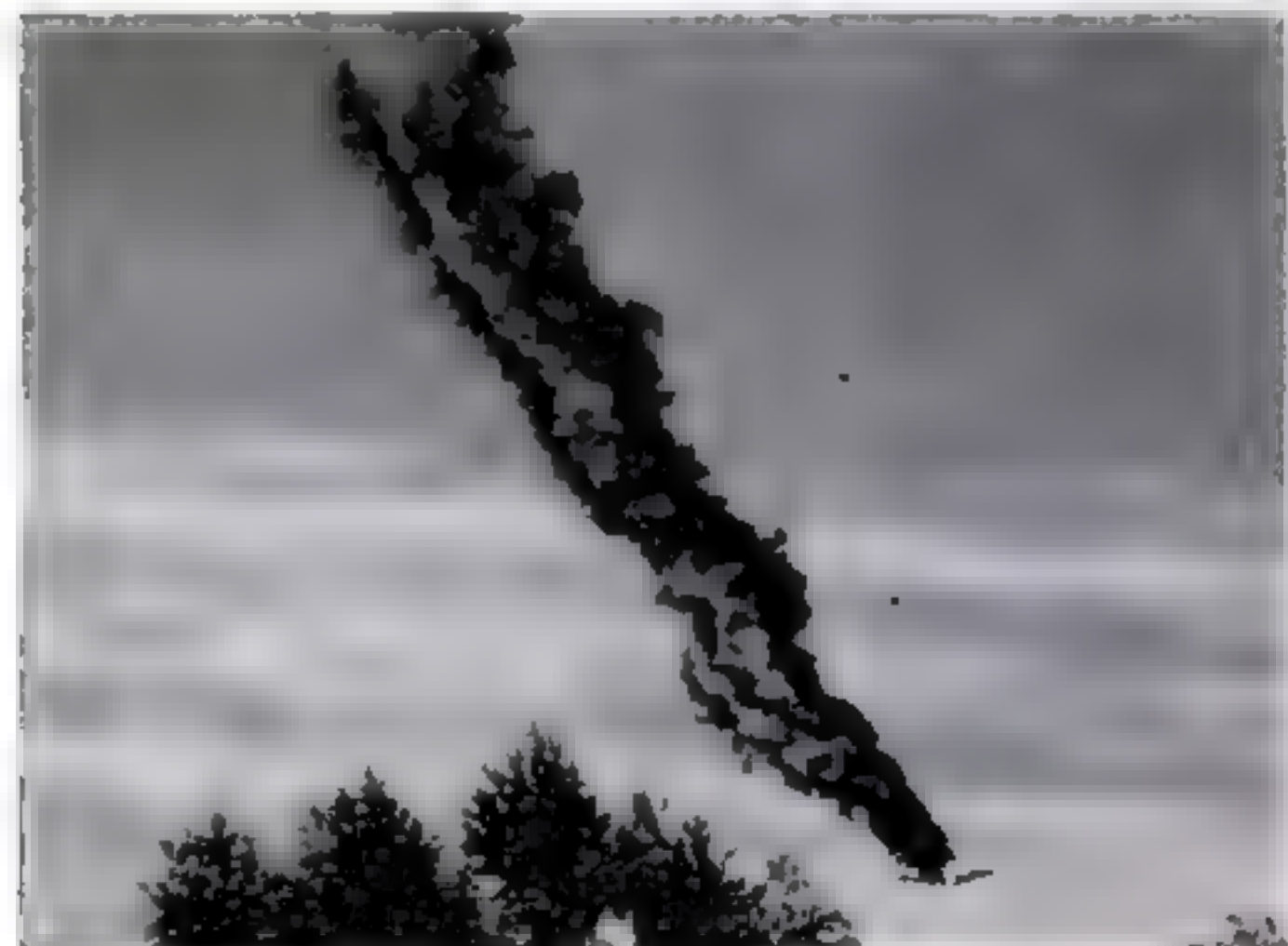
Timoshenko was born into a family of landless peasants, a class corresponding to U. S. sharecroppers. There was no money for education so he went to work as a farmhand on a rich man's estate. At 20 he entered the 5,000,000-man army of Czar Nicholas II and was trained as a machine gunner. In 1916 he was sent to the 4th Cavalry Division on the western front.

Here mutiny already was spreading. Young Timoshenko struck a superior and was arrested and held for court-martial. The likeliest penalty was death, but the Revolution saved him. It would be interesting to know what recollections stirred in his mind 23 years later when, as a Soviet marshal, he prescribed a disciplinary code for the Red Army that was stricter by far than anything the Czar's officers had enforced.

Like most top Red Army men and People's Commissars, Timoshenko distinguished himself in the Civil War between the Bolsheviks and the Czarist sympathizers. After the collapse of the Russian armies his detachment moved down to the Don and fought the Cossacks under General Kaledin. After a setback he retreated with his horsemen to Tsaritsyn—now Stalingrad—on the Volga. It was a fortunate retreat, for in the beleaguered town he met Klementy Voroshilov, commanding the garrison; Semyon Budenny, mustachioed, picturesque leader of Red cavalry; and Joseph Stalin, Food Supply Commissar sent down from Moscow by Lenin.

Back to school after war

Soon after the end of the Civil War, Timoshenko dropped out of sight. He had decided to follow the army as a career and, in turn, it was decided for him—perhaps by Stalin—that he had to go back to school. Though an excellent field commander, he was nearly illiterate, and he knew nothing whatever about military science. So along with Voroshilov, Budenny and other young Civil War heroes, Timoshenko attended the Frunze Military Academy and later took advanced courses at the Military Political Academy. From the beginning, he apparently found the intricacies of Communist doctrine more difficult to master than problems of strategy. "Well, brother, this is not like going into battle," he wearily remarked to a friend at the Military Political Academy. Timoshenko has held high posts in the Party—in 1940 he was appointed People's Commissar of De-



A German bomber, raiding Russian defensive positions near an important city, goes down in flaming black smoke, after being hit by fire from the anti-aircraft batteries

ense, though Stalin later appropriated the title—but he either has no political ambitions, or has kept quiet about them.

After finishing his studies in 1930, Timoshenko inspected Army establishments around the Soviet Union, and later went abroad for a look at the "capitalist" armies of France and Germany. After this he became assistant commander of the Kiev Military District, and thereafter, as the firing squads liquidated scores of officers alleged to have been spies and traitors, he rose swiftly. "Promotion by purge," it was called.

Nevertheless, Timoshenko remained a comparatively obscure figure until the Finnish war. The Russian campaign started off as a complete fiasco. The first Red troops were improperly trained and equipped for fighting in the terrible cold of -60° over hard country where their armor simply hobbled them. White-clad Finnish soldiers butchered immobilized columns. There even was one story of 60 Finns defeating a whole Soviet division.

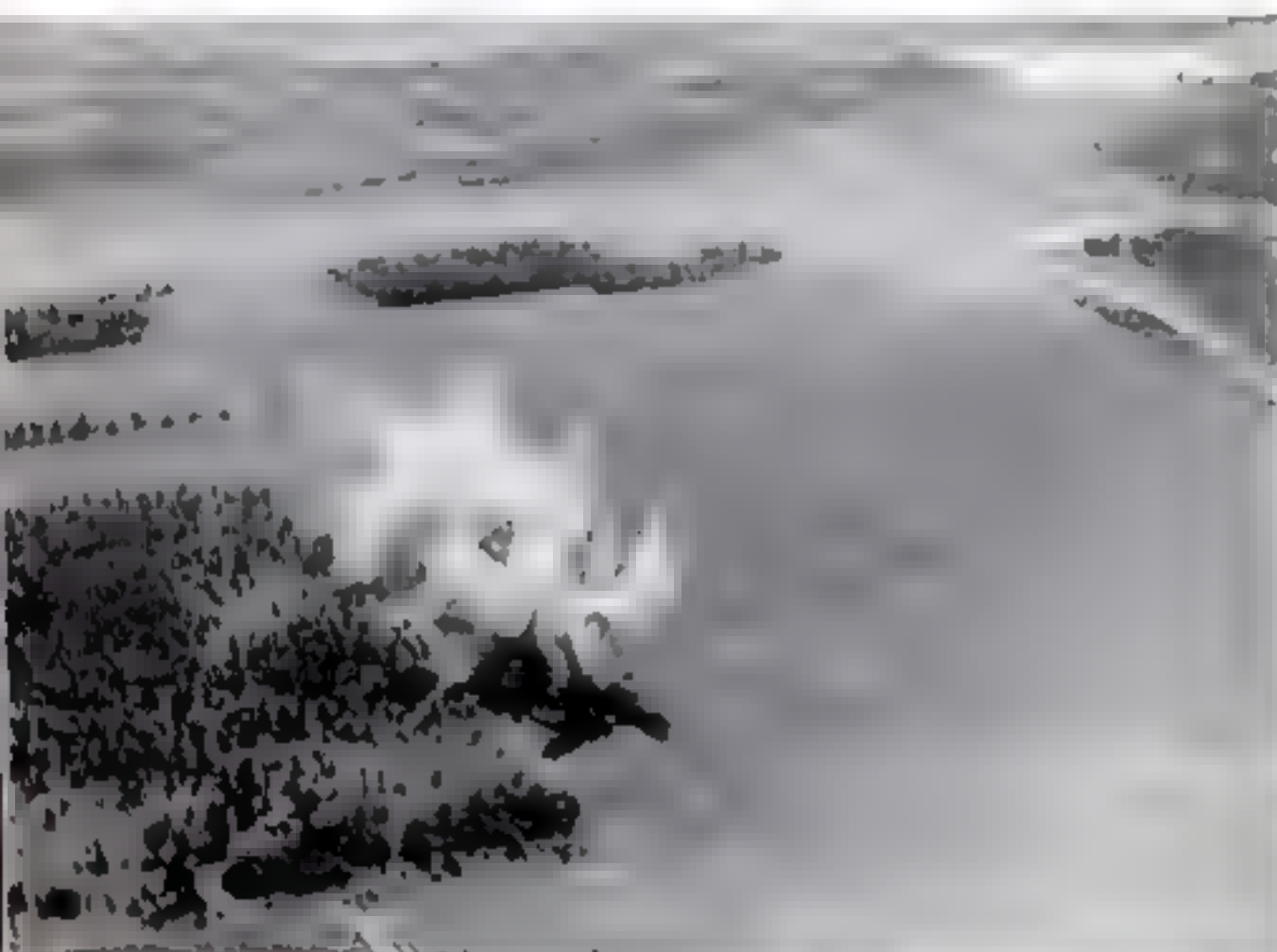
He cracked Mannerheim Line

Under Voroshilov, the Russians for two months were stalled at the Mannerheim Line fortifications. Casualties were tremendous and the Red Army was becoming a laughingstock abroad. Stalin sent for Timoshenko and told him to crack the Line. Timoshenko's method was simple but effective. Behind his own lines he built a replica of part of the Mannerheim fortifications and settled down to figure out his methods of attack. Finally he was satisfied. He opened up with a terrific artillery barrage. Foreign observers were amazed at the "poor marksmanship" of the Soviet gunners. Their shells didn't hit the concrete emplacements but fell a little short of the mark. The bombardment undermined the foundations of the forts which tilted so that their guns were put out of action. Then the highly trained infantry moved in for the kill. In a month the line was breached and the war ended.

Timoshenko was promoted to the rank of marshal, and replaced Voroshilov as Commissar for Defense, and sat with Stalin in the official box at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow at a concert celebrating Tchaikovsky's 70th anniversary. Meanwhile, he had received the all-important assignment to get the bugs out of the Red Army and ready it for war with Germany. The last two years have proved that he did his job thoroughly and well.

Last fall, before the Russian offensive on the southern front began, Timoshenko was replaced as commander in the south by Zhukov. Thereafter he was out of the news for some months. But he was not idle. Last month, taking full advantage of the remaining weeks of winter in north Russia, Timoshenko launched a powerful offensive against the German positions in the Lake Ilmen region southeast of Leningrad. If he succeeds, the whole northern flank of the Germans will be in peril.

Whatever develops in the next few months, the "Blitz Grinder" of Smolensk already has made a place for himself among the world's military immortals. It is not only for the battles he has fought, but for the whole magnificent stand of the Red Army that the United Nations are in his debt. Last winter, when ex-Secretary of War Patrick Hurley was in Moscow, Stalin referred to Timoshenko as "my George Washington." In time, perhaps, the name Timoshenko will be as familiar a symbol as Washington for great leadership in a time of danger.



Russian bombers blast a German supply column working slowly up toward the fluid front over a small twisty dirt road. The bigger road at right was also bombed.

Wrinkle-free collar made under Celanese patent.

BY

for long range living

The 110* Shirt is for the Conservation-conscious man. Proved by test, Wings have the duration-ability essential today. The specially constructed Guardian Collar will outwear the shirt. Ask for Wings Shirts with the guaranteed Guardian collar at your dealer. \$2.00 and \$2.25. Others \$1.75.

*110 Washings and no breakdown (2 years of weekly laundering!)

Superior Tensile Strength (resistance to strain) Compared with two more expensive, nationally advertised shirts, WINGS was 38% stronger than one, 50% stronger than the other - U. S. Testing Co. Report

Wings

SHIRTS AND SPORTSWEAR
Piedmont Shirt Co., Greenville, S. C.

For Pep For Fun
For "Enjoymint"

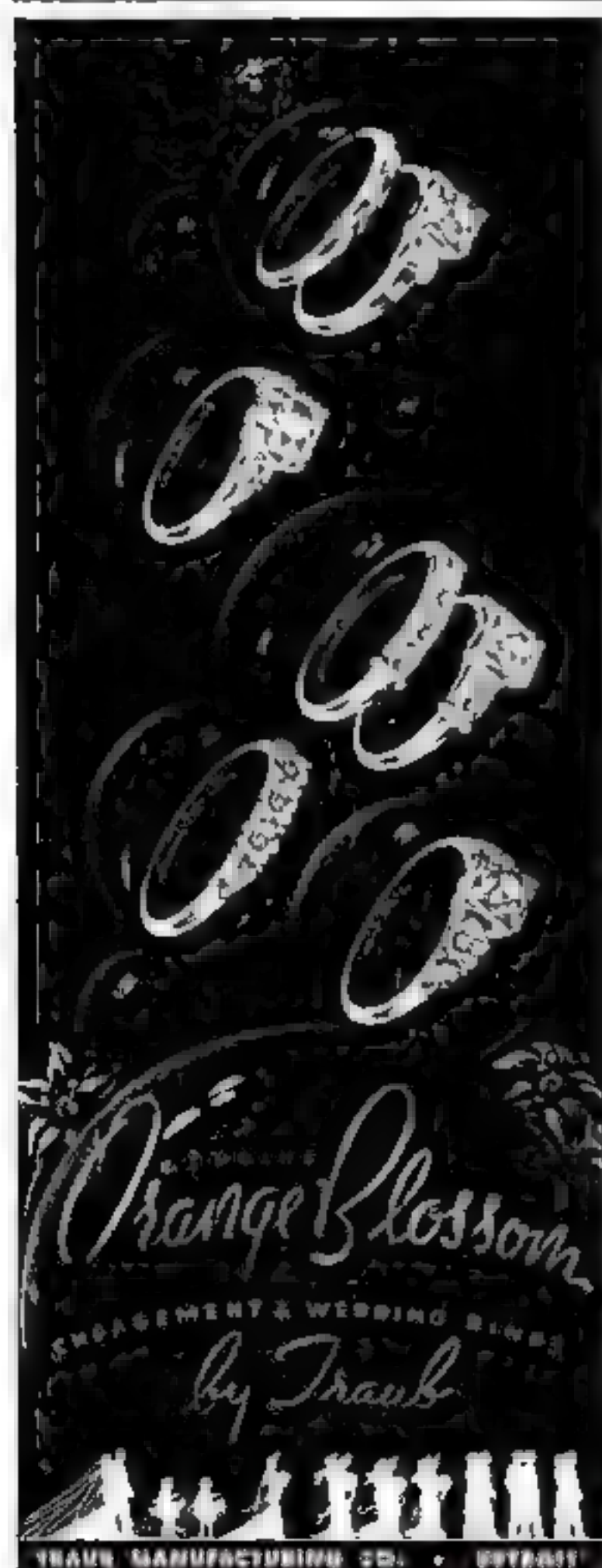


Concentrated Energy 10c
Made of Pure Cane Sugar

U-ALL-NO
Richardson's
AFTER DINNER
MINT

• Same Big Package of Richardson's Quality—but not as many Packages as you'd like for our Sugar Is Rationed, too.

THOS. D. RICHARDSON CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.



Pre-war sports parade in Moscow exhibited this flowery tableau as a tribute to Stalin. These bronzed and muscular Russian wom-

en athletes came to Moscow from the Caucasian republic of Azerbaijan to attend the annual All-Soviet Union Sports Festival.

RUSSIANS LIKE SPORT SPECTACLES

The Russians like their athletics on a heroic scale. They enjoy nothing better than Moscow's stupendous summer festivals for Soviet athletes. To them, acre upon acre of sturdy legs and healthy bosoms, marching in endless rows and artfully arranged in tableaux (*tableaux*), are reassuring symbols of what Joseph Stalin once called "a new generation . . . rising in the U. S. S. R., healthy, buoyant in spirit, able to make our Soviet country a tower of strength."

But Russian interest in sports is not limited to parades and pageants. Before the war 5,815,000 Russians had been decorated for great skill in various sports. During Moscow's short summer period there is boating and crew racing on the Moscow River, soccer, tennis and track in the Dynamo

Stadium and swimming in pools along the Moscow-Volga Canal. And in the wintertime millions of Russians ski and skate.

There are no professional athletes in the U. S. S. R. Serafim and George Znamensky, the most famous Soviet track stars, are students at the Institute of Medicine. Mikhailov, a champion boxer, is in the Red Army. Gromov, one of the Soviet aviators who flew across the North Pole nonstop to the U. S. in 1937, had been a champion weight lifter. Unfortunately there has been little chance to compare Soviet amateurs with others, because the Soviet Union has never entered the Olympics nor has it ever joined the athletic federations which govern international sport.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 103



Will you come to my Clicquot party?

Sure we'll come to your Clicquot party. First, because we're partial to little curly-heads like you. Next, because we think you're a clever little hostess to serve us Clicquot Club Ginger Ale.

Clicquot is a swell refreshment for every one. Its good, wholesome ingredients are kind to young tummies and kind to tummies not so young. It's the drink for us!

Clicquot is *always* good just as it is. It is made

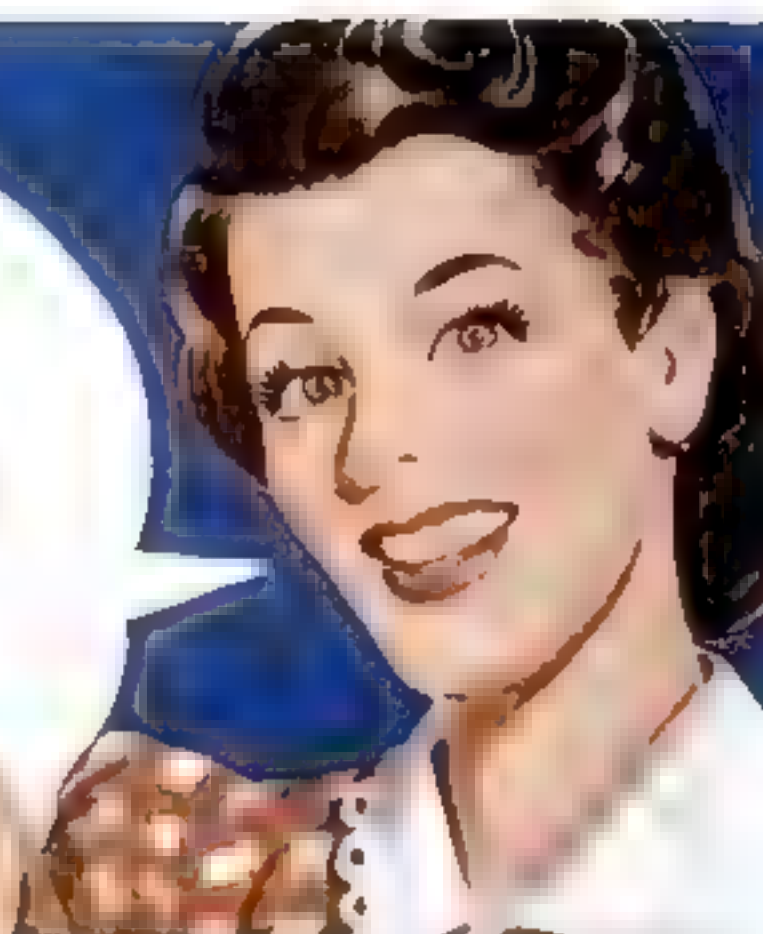
from the very best Jamaica ginger and excellent flavorings. These ingredients are blended and allowed to flavor-age for at least six months, for only time can mellow and ripen and bring all the flavor elements completely together. We hope you'll drink Clicquot and serve Clicquot. The family-size bottle is an economical ice-box special. The name Clicquot on any bottle tells you it's a mighty swell drink!



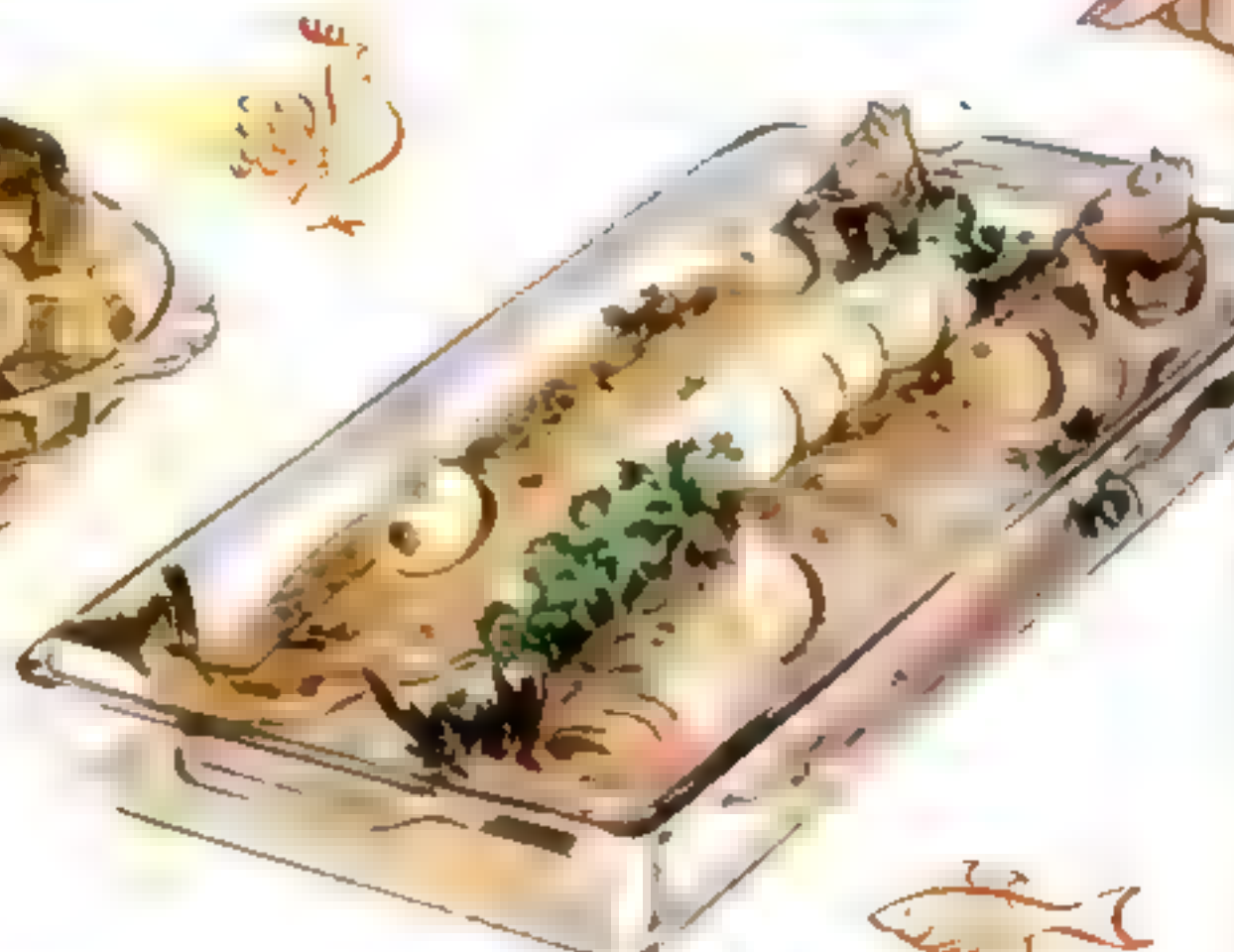
The Eskimo Boy says: I'm for the simple, wholesome things in life and that includes Clicquot Club Ginger Ale.

CLICQUOT CLUB *Fifty Years a Favorite*

SEE HOW **PYREX** WARE CAN MAKE YOUR WARTIME MEALS THE BEST YOU EVER TASTED!



1. BAKED CHICKEN IN PYREX WARE will cook faster in this popular, new "Flavor-Saver" Pie Plate! With the temperature at 425° you need only 1½ hours to have it come out delicious and tender. This dish with glass handles was designed for fruit pies, but has many uses. 10" size; price only **45¢**



2. Let this Pyrex Utility Dish turn out tempting **BAKED FISH** piping hot. In the oven for 40 minutes at 350°. Use this handy utensil for chops, hot breads, rolls and desserts. Two sizes..... 12¾" size **65¢**



3. Another time-saving Pyrex Ware budget dish—MACARONI AND CHEESE! Baking time, at 350° only 25 minutes! Serve and store this tasty dish in the same clear Pyrex Mixing Bowl in which it was cooked. Set of 3 Mixing Bowls.. **95¢**



4. Appetizing CLOVER LEAF ROLLS bake to a crisp golden brown in dainty Pyrex Custard Cups. Plan just 30 minutes in a moderate (350°) oven. Ideal for individual servings and desserts too! Handi-kit set of 6..... still **39¢**



5. Your Pyrex Double Duty Casserole cuts baking time and makes **BAKED BEANS BOSTON STYLE** rich with tender goodness! In a moderate oven, 350°. Cover keeps food piping hot... does extra duty as a pie plate. 4 sizes; 1½ qt. size..... **65¢**



6. Colorful BLUSHING BAKED APPLES! Cooked to a juicy turn in 45-50 minutes if you use a sparkling Pyrex Cake Dish! Neat glass handles. Grand for layer cakes, rolls, chops, potatoes. You'll want a pair!..... Each **35¢**



MOM SAYS "IT COOKS FOOD BETTER, AND DISHES LOOK MORE APPETIZING!"

Pyrex Ware makes your family *want* to eat the healthy foods that they ought to eat! Even budget dishes, cheaper cuts of meat and leftovers look and taste better cooked and served in Pyrex Ware.



SIS SAYS, "GOODY! LESS DISHWASHING WITH PYREX WARE!"

Time saved in the kitchen means more time for war jobs, Red Cross work, and all the other tasks that face a busy woman! Pyrex Ware cuts dish washing time and drudgery because you cook, serve and store in the same smart dish.



POP SAYS, "OUR BUDGET SURE CAN USE THOSE SAVINGS ON FOOD AND FUEL!"

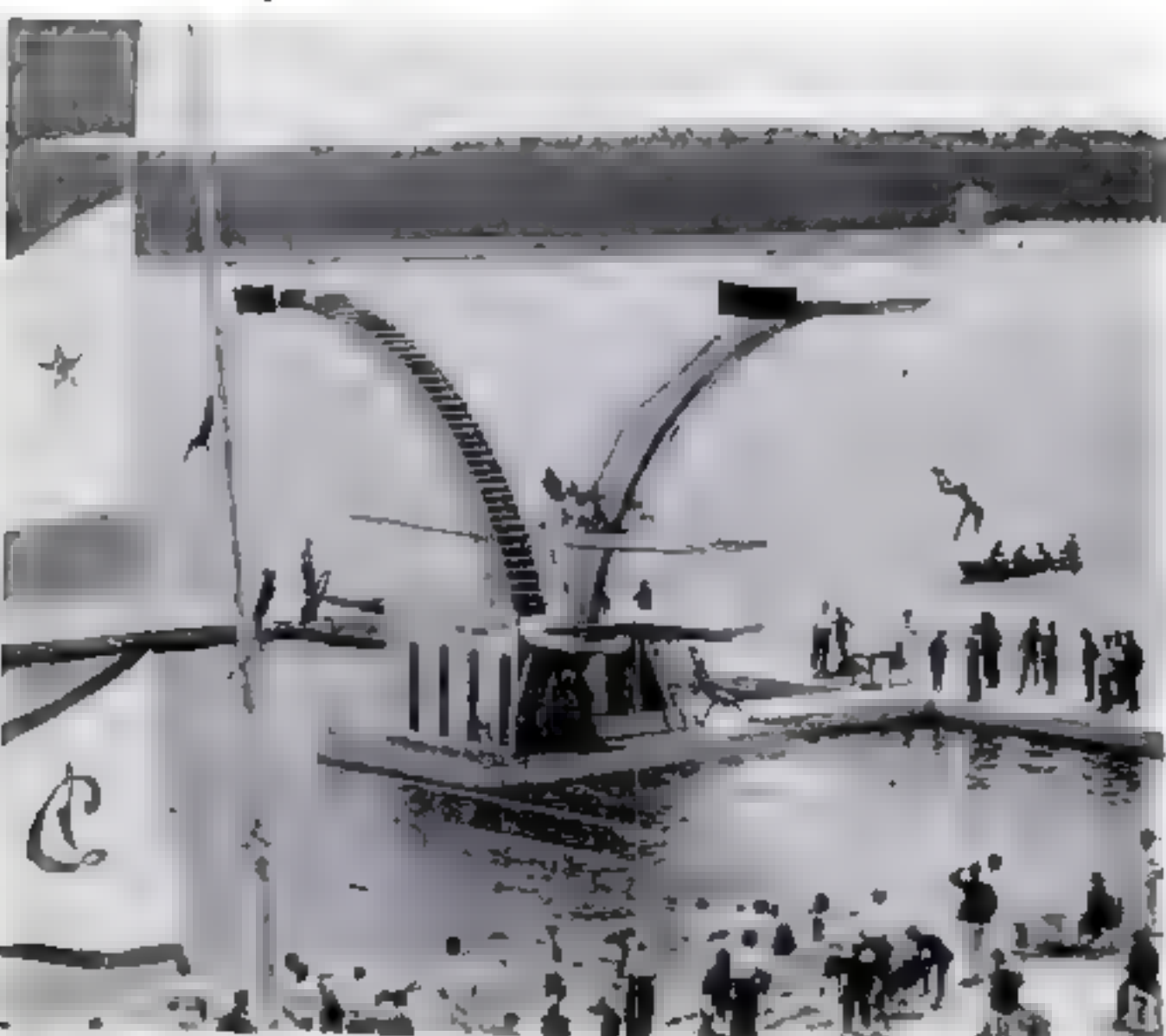
It's a scientific fact, transparent Pyrex Ware bakes as much as one third faster, really saves fuel. And the clear sides let you keep an eye on what you're cooking, so you avoid under-cooking or burning!

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL FOR YOUR PROTECTION!
"PYREX" IS A REGISTERED TRADE-MARK OF CORNING GLASS WORKS, CORNING, N. Y.



GET THESE TIME-SAVING AND MONEY-SAVING PYREX DISHES AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE!

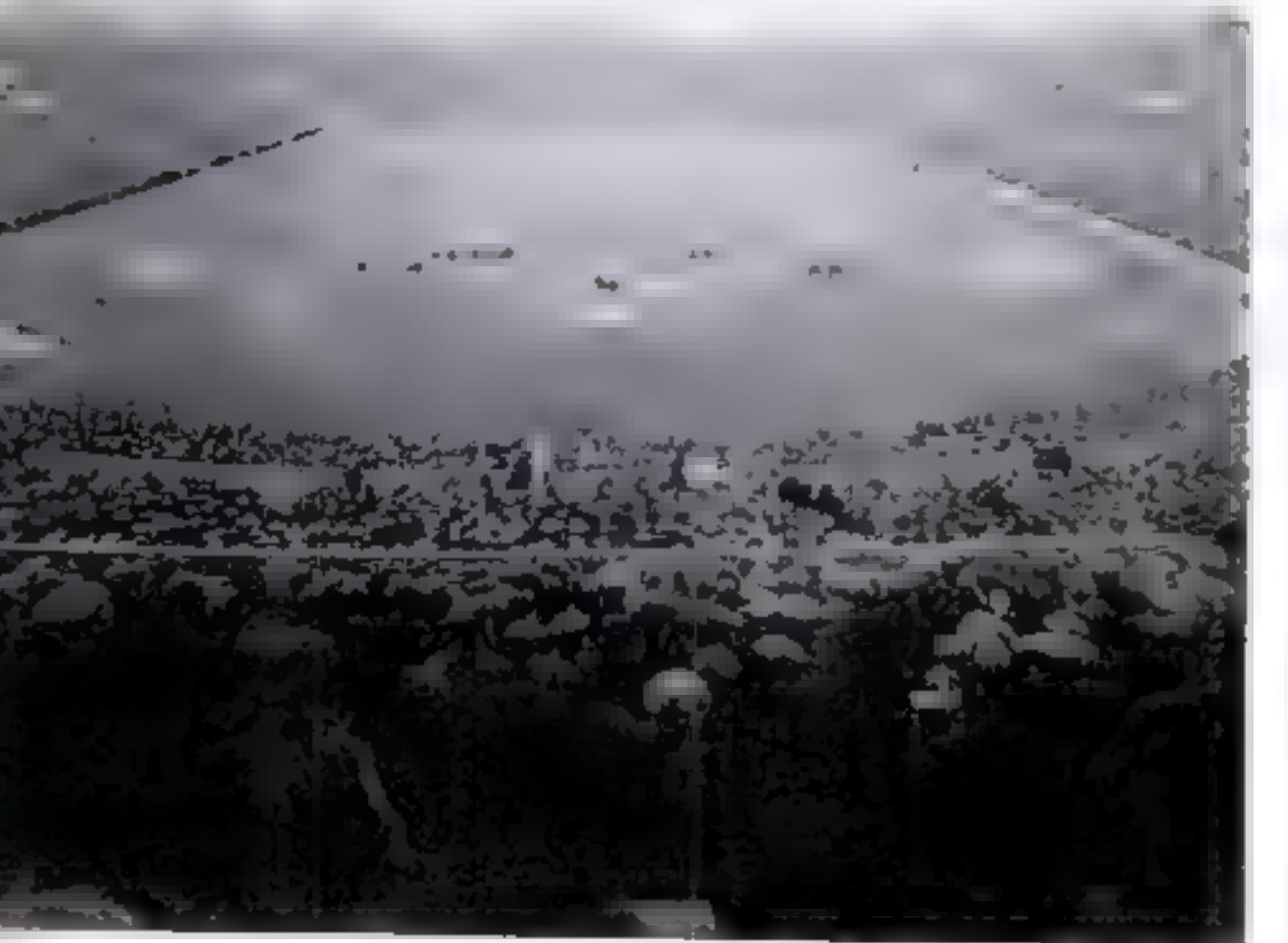
Russian Sports (continued)



The fine athletic plants in Moscow have been mostly built by Dynamo, the big Soviet sports federation. This is Dynamo Swimming Pool, near the Park of Culture and Rest. The cantilever diving towers are a favorite Russian architectural design.

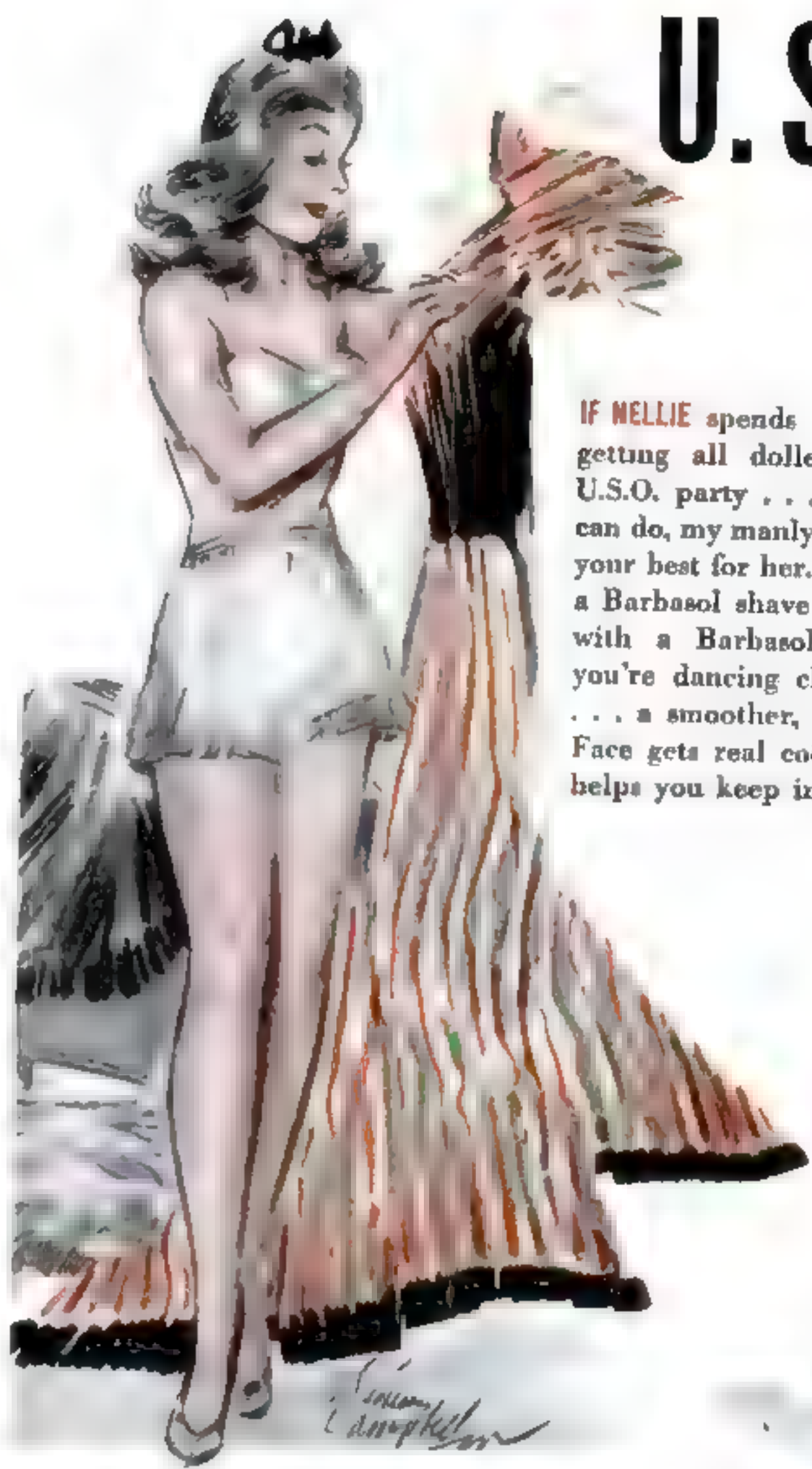


This Dynamo Indoor arena, shown during tennis match, is one of Europe's biggest. It adjoins vast Dynamo Stadium (below) Russian tennis is good but not good enough for big-time international matches. Few Russians played before Revolution.



Moscow's Dynamo Stadium, largest in all U. S. S. R., is used mostly for soccer games and track meets. It can seat 75,000, about the capacity of the biggest baseball parks in the U. S. Before the war Moscow was building a stadium to hold 140,000.

WHAT TO WEAR TO THE U.S.O.



IF NELLIE spends a pretty hour, getting all dolled up for the U.S.O. party . . . the least you can do, my manly friend, is wear your best for her. So walk up to a Barbasol shave and waltz out with a Barbasol Face. When you're dancing cheek to cheek . . . a smoother, finer Barbasol Face gets real coöperation, and helps you keep in step.

WIND, rain, sun or sleet . . . a Barbasol Face takes the toughest weather in its stride. Barbasol's beneficial oils are a protective, soothing help to tender skin . . . while you shave and after you shave. Try Barbasol. It's the all-weather brushless shave.



FAST AND SMOOTH. That's fancy skating . . . that's Barbasol shaving. No brush, no lather, no rub-in . . . your beard behaves like a lamb, when you soften it with Barbasol and slice it off with a rust-resisting Barbasol Blade. Large size Barbasol 25¢. Giant size 50¢. Family size 75¢.



BARBASOL BLADES
5 FOR 10¢ - 15 FOR 25¢



Loudspeakers blare all over the park, giving forth Russian music along with news and propaganda from editorials in *Pravda*. Sometimes American jazz is played.



Park stretches 4½ miles along Moscow River. Looking south, across famous Sparrow Hills may be seen in background. From them Napoleon first viewed Moscow 180 years ago. Visitors may swim in Taiton Lake.

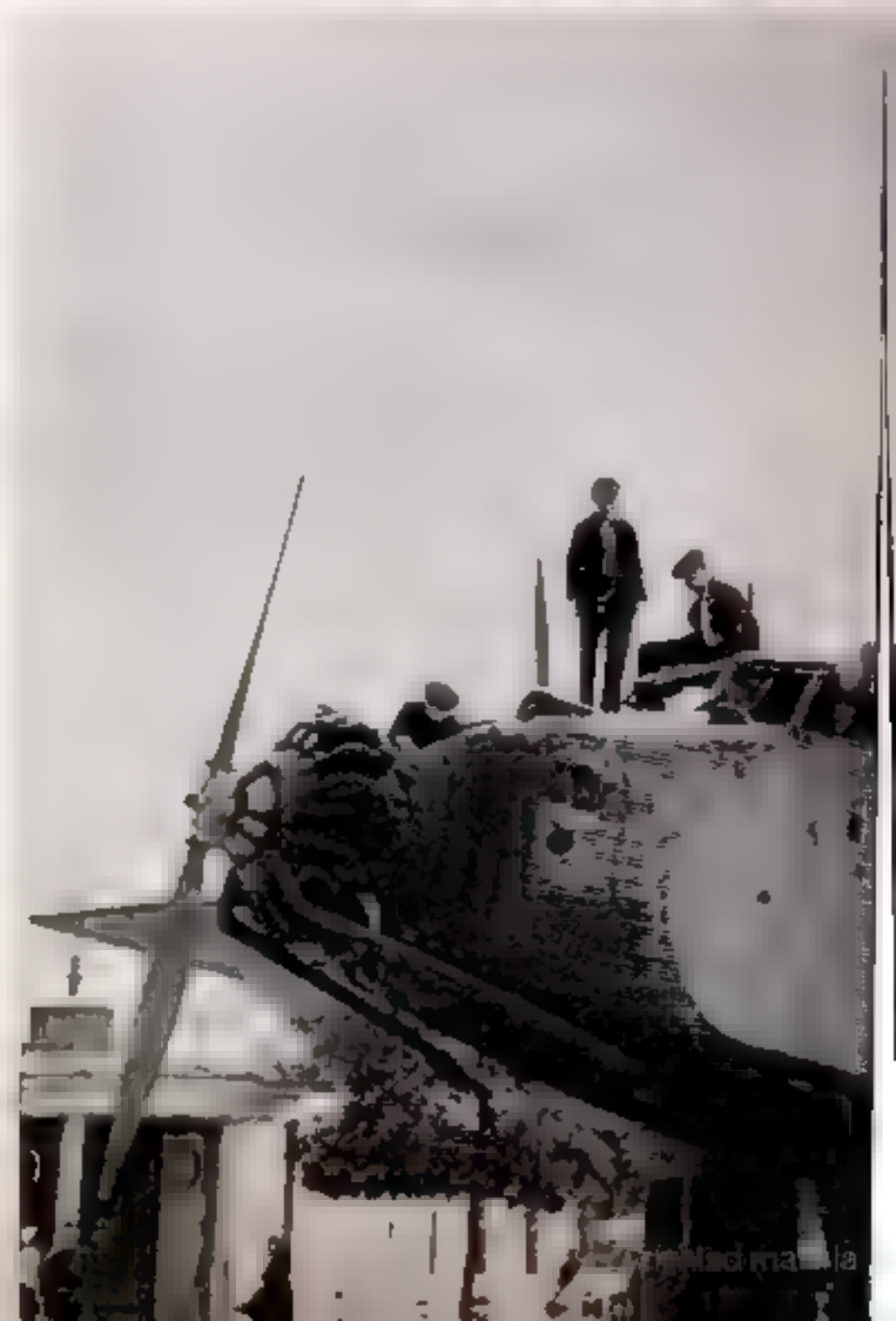
Life Goes to the Park of Culture and Rest

Moscow's playground offers thrills of Coney Island together with concerts and libraries, art shows and sports

Soldiers and their girls are always in evidence. Below, two Red Army men, one an aviator, talk to a group of students.

Couples usually make for public forest at south end of park where they stroll or make love out of sight of holiday throngs.

"Pravda" "agit" plane is a relic of pre-war days, when the newspaper *Pravda* sent agitators by air to far-flung Russian





river in summer, skate on flooded sidewalks in winter. For picnickers, sidewalk stands sell sandwiches of black bread and fish. Government buildings (right) were left unfinished when Russia went to war in 1941.



Captured Axis gun never fails to attract great crowd of tow-headed school children. The park now contains anti-aircraft guns and is also a base for barrage balloons.

It is not uncommon on a Sunday to see 300,000 people milling through Moscow's Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest—named after Maxim Gorky. Located on the Moscow River, the park is three subway stops from the center of the city and is not far from several war plants. To Americans, used to such playgrounds as New York's Jones Beach, San Diego's Balboa Park or the St. Louis Zoo, the Park of Culture and

Rest might not seem remarkable. But to Russians, who never had such fun under the czars, it is a triumph of Communism. When park was laid out, the land was part dump, part woodland. It was opened in May 1927.

War has changed the face of the park. Its "Valley of the Valley Alley," so called for the lamps strung delicately over the walks, is no longer brightly lighted. Restaurants and cafes are closed; the water stadium has

been torn down—and grass grows between the planks on the floor of the dance pavilion.

The Muscovites make good use of what is left. In the amusement section, long lines wait in front of parachute jump and Ferris wheel. Great crowds gather in the outdoor arenas to hear bands playing military and symphonic music. And all day long children and patriarchs sit on the sun and play their everlasting chess.

previews, carrying printing presses to get out special issues on the spot. Scores of youngsters scramble over ancient craft,

Boxing matches *cliché* are serious business. Spectators who boo or jeer at pugilists are severely reprimanded by referee.

Soviets sent students to U. S. to learn boxing technique, but today even professional boxers in Russia are not very good.





Air-mindedness is encouraged by means of parachute jump, whose tower is 150 ft. above ground. Patrons are strapped to chute, dangle thrillingly like jumper above.



Spiraling staircase, painted to look like peppermint stick, ascends to parachute tower. Jumpers, who must weigh under 160 lb., step from gate at top and land in sand pit.



Hard landing is made by girl jumper (above), wife of Photographer Tseitlin. U.S.S.R. spends 600,000,000 rubles yearly to instruct Russians in physical culture and sports.

HOW TO MAKE \$4 OUT OF \$3

Invest 10% of every dollar in U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Thus invested, your money buys victory-winning weapons for our fighting men—and when your war bonds mature, you get back \$4 for every \$3 you lend America!

Something Else Worth Remembering

Now, as before, the name Amity stands for genuine leather Billfolds of the highest quality and finest workmanship. But today Amity Billfolds may not be so readily available as they used to be...for right now Amity's production facilities are being concentrated on special orders for our Government. We know you'd want it that way!

AMITY
'DIRECTOR'
BILLFOLD

AMITY

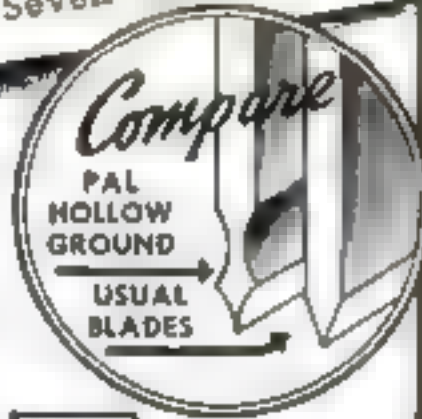
AMITY
LEATHER PRODUCTS
COMPANY
WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

WAR WORKER Solves Shaving Problems with PAL

"Have to shave every day at the plant. At first it raised Ned with my face. The foreman told me to try Pal. My face says 'thanks'."

Quentin A. Finkel
Seven Valleys, Pa.

PAL BLADES ARE
HOLLOW GROUND
No need to "bear
down"—they shave
with just a "Feather
Touch"—kind to ten-
der skins.



PAL
"hollow-ground"
RAZOR BLADES



SAVE STEEL: Buy PAL Blades—They Last Longer

SOLVE YOUR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM



The purpose of bicycle rationing is not merely to save critical materials but to help solve vital transportation problems for those whose duties are considered important. If your work is important, you are entitled to a bicycle NOW! See your bicycle dealer or local rationing board. If you don't need a new bicycle buy War Bonds—then you can buy a new Columbia after Victory! The Westfield Manufacturing Company, Westfield, Mass.

Columbia
SINCE 1877
"AMERICA'S FIRST"
BICYCLE



Aerial seesaw (above and below) looks like one-armed gate at railroad crossing, and operates similarly. Passenger is strapped into seat and waits for switch to be thrown.



Describing a semicircle, seesaw yanks its rider 30 ft. into the air. Patrons may hang onto bar above the seat, but most fling their arms wide and shriek with excitement.



Upside-down rider will soon be yanked back to start, having reached halfway mark. The machine petrifies foreigners, but among Russians as many women ride as men.

LUNCH-BOX STOMACH



Look Out for Those "Night Shift Blues"

WAR WORK—especially on the night shift—nervous excitement and hasty lunch-box meals, sometimes upset your digestion. When it happens to you, be gentle with your stomach... take soothing PEPTO-BISMOL!

Never upset an upset stomach!

Don't add to the upset of an upset stomach with overdoses of antacids or harsh, drastic physics! Take soothing PEPTO-BISMOL! This pleasant-tasting preparation is neither antacid nor laxative. Its action is different. It spreads a soothing, protective coating over irritated stomach and intestinal walls, thus helping calm and quiet common digestive upsets. Get a bottle today!

Recommended for children as well as adults. Three sizes at your druggist's—or by the dose at his fountain.

Take soothing PEPTO-BISMOL... to relieve sour sickish, upset stomach; distress after over-indulgence; nervous indigestion; heartburn... And to retard intestinal fermentation; gas formation; simple diarrhea. If you do not get prompt relief consult your physician.

Norwich

Makers of



PEPTO-BISMOL

FOR UpSET STOMACH

This formula is known and sold in Canada as P. B.

©Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A Sign of Real Hospitality

WHEN you serve G & W Whiskeys, you are paying your friends the highest compliment to their good taste. ★ G & W Five Star, for example, is blended with skill that is the fruit of 111 years' experience in the making of fine whiskeys. Specially "rounded" spirits impart an almost unbelievable smoothness and mellowness . . . while rare and high-priced base whiskeys lend richness of flavor. ★ When folks drop over for a drink, serve them G & W Five Star. You'll glow with pride at their enthusiastic appreciation. Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Peoria, Ill.



SYMBOLS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP
The "Flying Cloud"—queen of the Yankee Clippers—an outstanding example of American craftsmanship. For 111 years, the G & W Label has been a symbol of craftsmanship in whiskey distilling and blending.

86 proof, 75% grain neutral spirits

G&W Five Star Blended Whiskey

GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED . . . FOUNDED IN CANADA 111 YEARS AGO

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

A U. S. NEWSMAN IN RUSSIA

Sirs:

The day before I left Moscow our photographer, Vladimir Musinov, turned up at the Metropole Hotel with a farewell gift. It was a scrapbook of photographs he had taken of me on stories we had covered together for LIFE's special Russian issue. I was particularly touched by the

gift because photographic paper is almost as rare as platinum in Russia. Many of LIFE's pictures were printed on paper flown out of Leningrad during the siege.
WALTER GRAEBNER

New York, N. Y.

● Mr. Graebner is a staff correspondent of LIFE & TIME—ED.



THIS IS HOW THE RUSSIANS DRINK TEA



THIS IS ONE WAY THEY DRINK WATER



PEASANTS EAT WELL. HERE GRAEBNER AND INTERPRETER DINE IN FARMHOUSE



ABOUT ONLY TOYS OBTAINABLE ARE SIMPLE WOODEN ONES SOLD ON STREETS



AUNT RUTH: *This war work certainly has you flying. Six months ago I'd have said you couldn't keep up the pace!*

WAR-WORKER: That was before I learned what's good for me, darling! Ordinary constipation used to make me feel fagged out. But, nowadays, I stay regular with NUJOL. A tablespoonful every night and morning!

AUNT RUTH: *So that's what helped you—NUJOL!*

WAR-WORKER: That's right—and if you want a pure mineral oil that's tasteless, get NUJOL. It's so dependable, because its viscosity is scientifically controlled for best results. NUJOL is a really grand product—wonderfully gentle, too!



BUY MORE WAR BONDS



PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

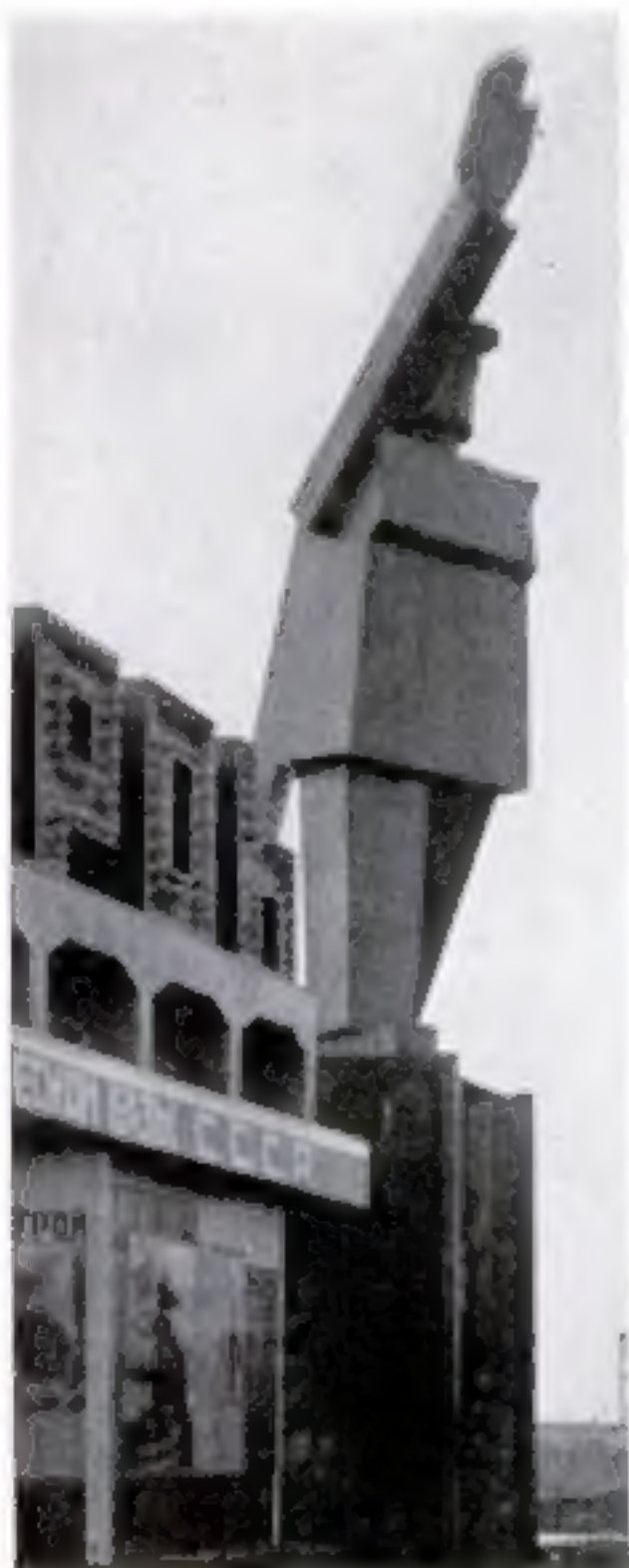
GIANT ROBOT

Sirs:

Since the Nazis invaded the U.S.S.R. on June 22, 1941, there has been much talk of Soviet industry beyond the Urals. Actually, long before this war, great industrial centers had been established beyond the Urals in cities like Magnitogorsk, Cheliabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Kuznetsk. I thought this little photograph symbolizing Russia's new industrialization might interest you. It was taken at Magnitogorsk in 1931, its third year of existence. There were then 90,000 inhabitants. Present population: 145,870. The figure is of a giant robot, which symbolizes industry.

BERNARD L. KOTEN

New York City, N.Y.



BIG RED STAR

Sirs:

The U.S.S.R. is full of Red Stars—you see them everywhere, sometimes in floral designs, sometimes in giant structures like this one which is built over a roadway in Karelia, near the White Sea Canal. Right now the Nazis are seeing a lot of Red Stars painted on Soviet tanks and planes.

ELIZABETH STUART

New York, N.Y.



It's the Maid's Year Out!



Hilda's working in a war industry now. But the Smiths are keeping the home front bright with the help of Tavern Home Products!

TAVERN PAINT CLEANER—Takes little effort to banish smudges and dirt from painted walls and woodwork. It's easy to apply... works fast...will not streak the finish or dull the lustre of painted surfaces. Tavern Paint Cleaner is non-inflammable... will not injure hands or clothing.

TAVERN WINDOW CLEANER—Just spray it on. Then wipe with a dry cloth. It cleans windows, mirrors and other glass surfaces quickly...leaves no film. Keeps glass clean and bright with very little effort.

TAVERN FURNITURE GLOSS—A creamy emulsion which quickly removes dust, grease and grime from furniture and woodwork. Leaves a protective and lustrous finish that simply does not attract or hold dust.

TAVERN LIQUID WAX—Recommended for all wood and linoleum floors, woodwork, venetian blinds and enamel surfaces. Polishes readily to a rich durable lustre that resists water-spotting... lasts for months. Also comes in convenient paste form as Tavern Paste Wax.



Also: Tavern Candles • Tavern Non-Rub Wax • Tavern Rug Cleaner • Tavern Lustre Cloth • Tavern Paraseal Wax or Parowax • Tavern Leather Preserver • Tavern Electric Motor Oil

TAVERN home products



• BY SOCONY-VACUUM •



\$1

SUGAR and SPICE*

"Everything that's nice in a tie"

Men of good taste prefer Sugar and Spice by Superba. Enduringly handsome, this unique fabric resists wrinkles and gives you an expert's knot every time. Flecks of color achieve an unusual soft tone that blends beautifully. Treat yourself to these new Spring Sugar and Spice ties. In plaids, stripes, figures and plain shades, at good stores everywhere.

*Superba
Cravats*

Rochester, New York



*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. © 1942 Superba Cravats

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

Sirs:

One of the most cohesive nationality groups in San Francisco is the Russian settlement on Potrero Hill. Firstcomers were several families of Priguni Molokans who migrated to this country to find religious freedom. They arrived shortly after the 1906 fire, immediately found work reconstructing the city instead of

settling on farms as they originally had intended.

This picture shows the Butchinoff family, who were among the early settlers. That Butchinoff is a strict Molokan is shown by his long hair and beard.

ZAN PHILLIPS

San Francisco, Calif.



AN AMERICAN IN RUSSIA

Sirs:

When Wendell Willkie visited the Red October Candy Factory in Moscow last fall the manager requested him to put on a white gown and white cap before beginning his tour. This was a health requirement which couldn't be ignored even for a distinguished visitor. In this picture Mr. Willkie is shown with the Deputy

Commissar for Food, one of few high-ranking women officials in the government.

Mr. Willkie enjoyed his tour immensely, ate many a bonbon and took two big boxes of candy home—one for himself, the other for President Roosevelt.

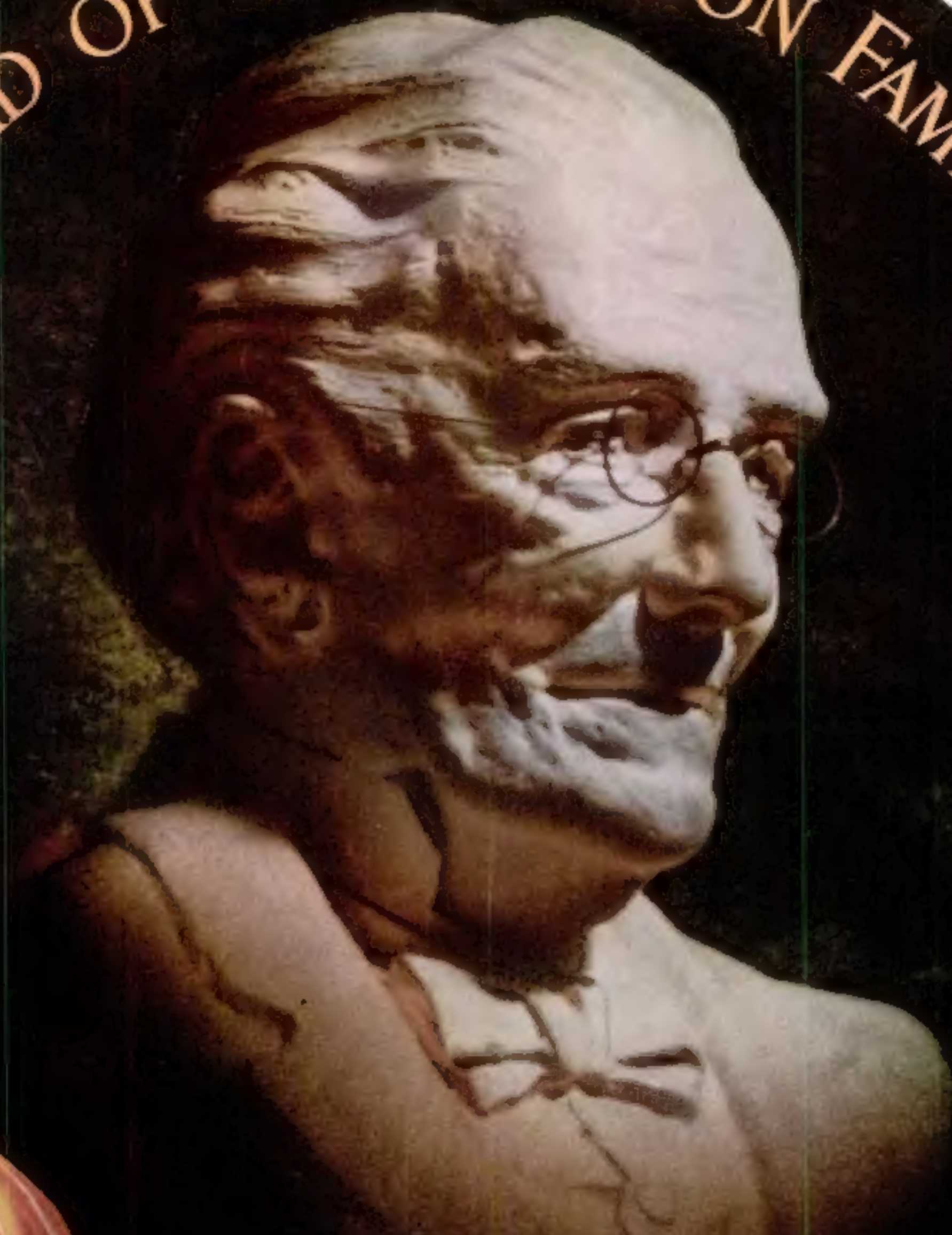
RETLAW IVANOVITCH

Moscow, Russia



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ONE TASTE WILL
TELL YOU WHY



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"Getting ready for auction day." Painted from life on a Southern farm by Aaron Bohrod.



So Round, So Firm, So Fully Packed — So Free and Easy On The Draw

